

Pilot #002

II. Pilot #002: Trident Region Native American Community Needs Assessment Survey

The findings represent information from only those persons choosing to complete the Personal and Household Information and related sections, and are not assumed to be representative of all tribal and community members in the pilot sites. Additionally, participants were not asked to have proof of their membership and/or ancestry, and were able to self identify as they choose not unlike the U.S. Census. CMA and tribal/community leaders created a unique environment of collaboration in order to insure an accurate sampling of the Native American Indian population was reached. In the Trident Region, consisting of Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, the Native American Indian population is reported on the 2000 Census as being 2,264 individuals. The sample size for Pilot #002 is approximately 242 individuals with a 5% margin of error and a 90% confidence level. 474 surveys were administered during the two survey days in the Trident Region and 258 were returned to the CMA.

Table 1 provides summary information regarding the Community Needs Assessment Survey process conducted in the Trident Region of South Carolina.

- A total of 258 surveys or 54.4% of all surveys administered were returned to the SC Commission for Minority Affairs (CMA).
- Individual respondents completing the Personal and Household Information section of the NACNAS in the Trident Region reside primarily in seven South Carolina Counties:
 1. Berkeley
 2. Charleston
 3. Clarendon
 4. Colleton
 5. Dorchester
 6. Orangeburg
 7. Sumter

Table 1: Summary Information Pilot #002

<i>Number of Sections of NACNAS</i>	8
<i>Average Questions per Section of the Survey</i>	9
<i>Total Surveys Administered to the Population</i>	474
<i>Total Respondents</i>	258

Personal and Household Information

The Summary Information emphasized the number of questions and respondents participating in the NACNAS. The Personal and Household Information Section of the NACNAS is the first part of the survey and covers a wide range of issues and demographic information. In the Trident Region for Pilot #002, the CMA received 258 returned Personal and Household Information Sections during the two pilot site dates.

Charts 1 through 10 provide response information for the first ten (10) survey questions. The charts in this section provide the percentages of respondents that completed this section of the NACNAS.

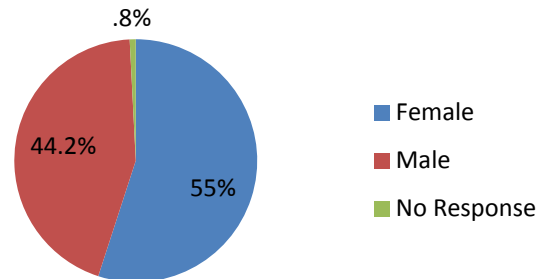
Charts 1a and 1b provide basic demographic information of the completed and returned surveys by gender and age. Specifically:

- A total of 114 males or 44.2% and 142 females or 55% completed and returned surveys (Chart 1a). Two respondents were unknown (0.8%).
- The average age of those surveyed was 43 years old with the oldest being 90 years of age and the youngest being 14 years of age (Chart 1b).

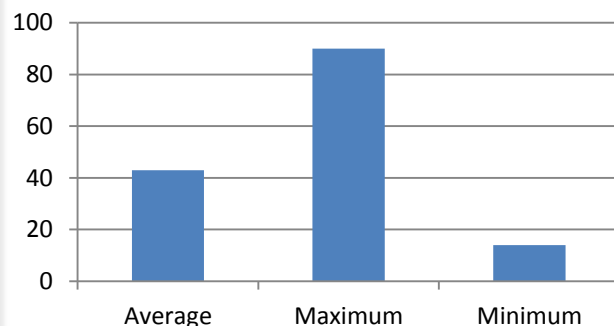
Charts 2a and 2b provide percentage statistics by race and ethnicity for the Trident Region of respondents who completed the NACNAS. The charts reveal that:

- 82.9% of the 258 individuals (214 respondents) completing the NACNAS identified themselves “Native American”. Of the 214 respondents:
 - 56.5% stated they were Wassamasaw Tribe of Varnertown Indians (121 respondents);
 - 28.5% stated they were Edisto-Natchez-Kusso (61 respondents); while
 - 14.9 % identified themselves with another tribal affiliation.

#002 Chart 1a: Percent of Respondents by Gender



#002 Chart 1b: Age of Survey Respondents



- ### #002 Chart 2a: Percent of Respondents by Race and Ethnicity
-
- | Race and Ethnicity | Percent of Respondents |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Native American Indian | 81.4% |
| White | 8.9% |
| Multi-Racial | 5.8% |
| Other Race | 1.9% |
| Alaskan Native | 1.2% |
| Black | 0.4% |
| Hispanic | 0.4% |

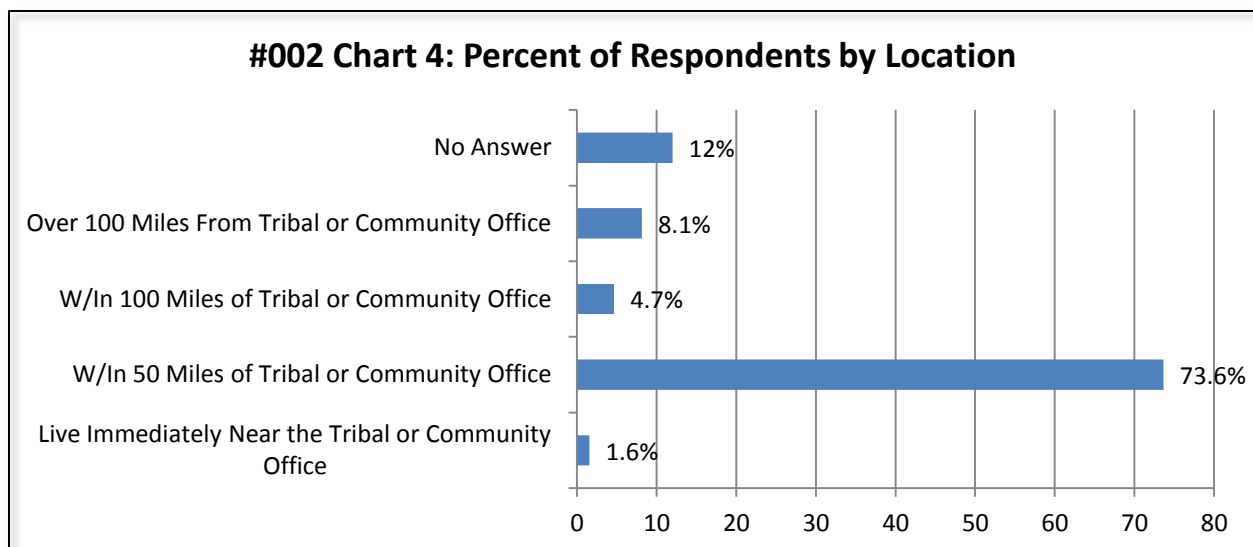
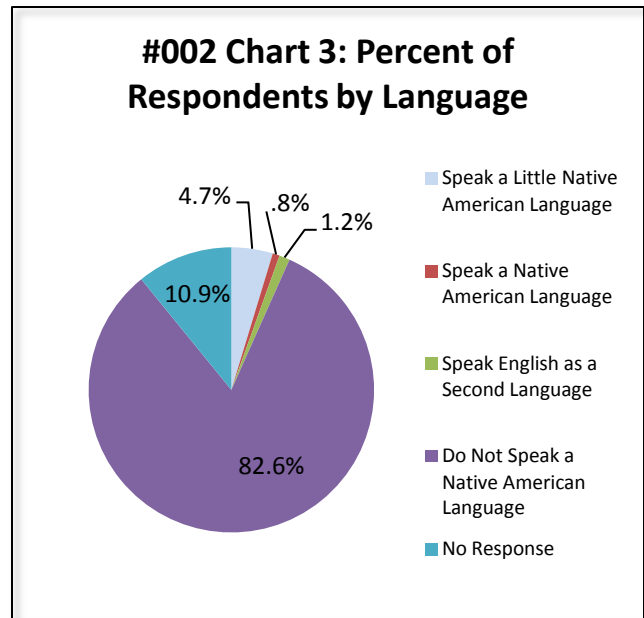


Chart 3 provides percentage statistics regarding those respondents who indicated whether or not they spoke a Native American Language. Of those respondents:

- 82.6% of Native Americans indicated that they do not speak a Native American language.
- 5.4% of the respondents either speak a little bit of Native American Language (4.7%), or actually speak a Native American Language (0.8%).

Chart 4 provides percentage statistics of the survey respondents completing the NACNAS by location. Chart 4 reveals that of the 258 total respondents, 88% of individuals completing the Personal and Household Information provide feedback on where they lived within the Trident Region. The percentage statistics reveal:

- Only 1.6% of those surveyed indicated that they live immediately close to Tribal or Community office.
- 73.6%, or three of every four respondents live within 50 miles of the Tribal or Community Office.
- 4.7% of respondents live between 50 and 100 miles of the Tribal or Community Office.
- 8.1% of respondents live over 100 miles of the Tribal or Community Office.



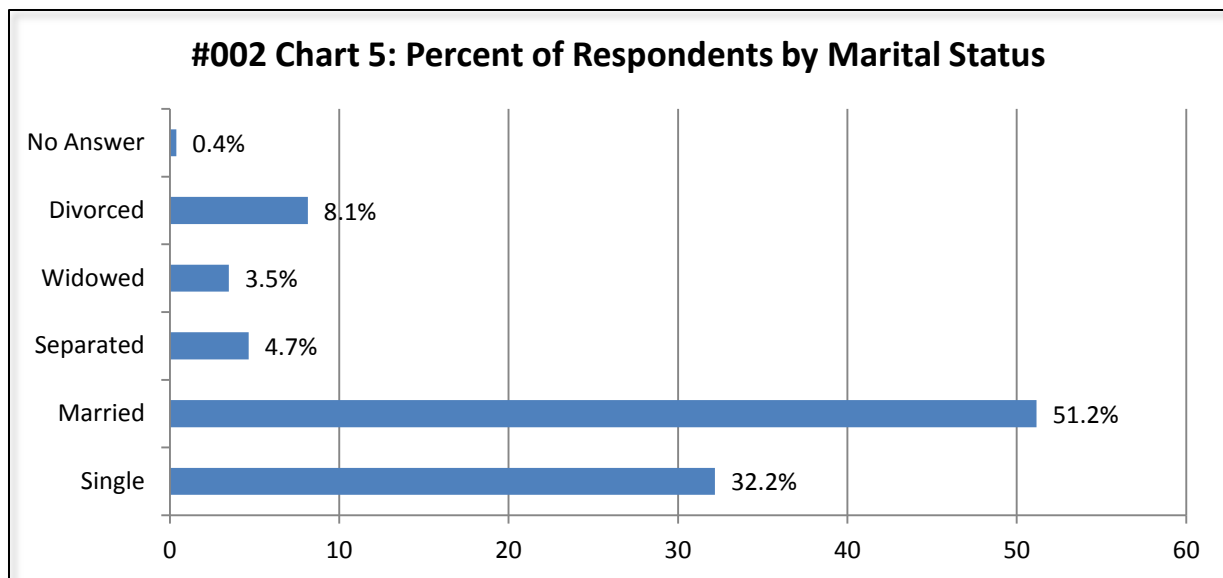
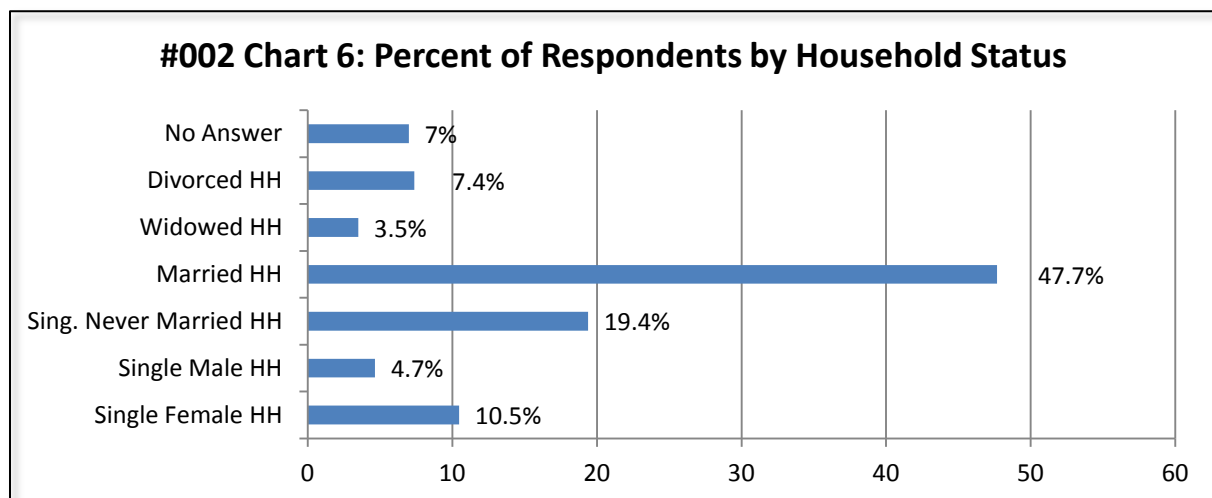


Chart 5 provides information on the percentage of respondents in the Trident Region who completed the Personal and Household Information section. Of the 258 respondents completing this section:

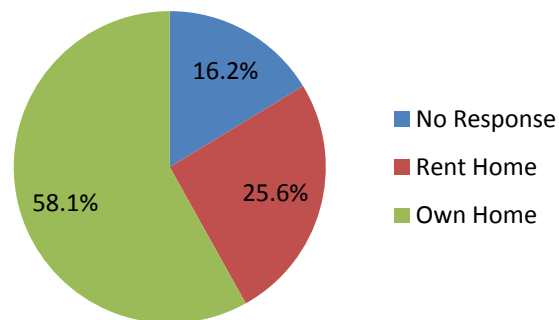
- 51.2% of survey respondents were married;
- 32.2% of survey respondents were single;
- 8.1% of survey respondents were divorced;
- 4.7% of survey respondents were separated; or
- 3.5% of survey respondents were widowed.



Charts 6 and 7 provide percentage statistics for the Trident Region on housing by head of household status, and by housing tenure, or whether they own or rent their current home. The percentage statistics indicate that:

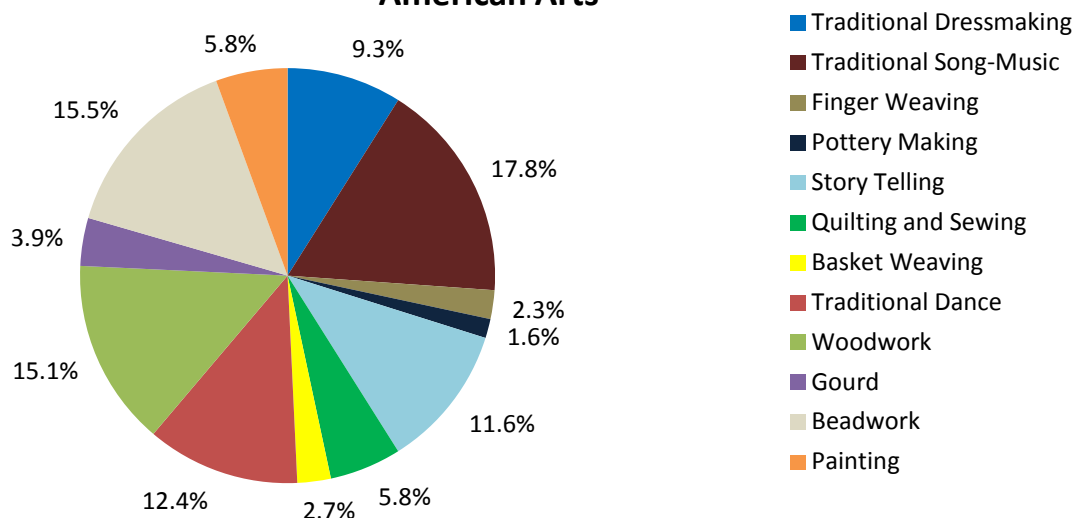
- Approximately half of the respondents (47.7%) were married household heads.
- 15.1% of respondent households were single headed households (10.5% were female headed and 4.7% were headed by males).
- 19.4% of respondent households were single, never married households.
- 7.4% of households were headed by someone who is divorced.
- 3.5% of households were headed by someone who is widowed.

#002 Chart 7: Percent of Respondents by Home Ownership Status



In regards to housing tenure (Chart 7), 58.1% of respondents indicated that they owned their home, and 25.6% or one out of every four respondents indicated that they were renters. One of every six respondents (16.3%) did not provide a response to this statement.

#002 Chart 8: Percent of Respondents by Native American Arts



Survey respondents were asked to provide feedback on their involvement in Native American Arts. Of the 258 respondents, the following were the highest percentage of involvement in Native American Art (Chart 8):

- 17.8% of the respondents were involved in Traditional Song-Music.
- 15.5% of respondents were involved in “Woodwork”.
- 15.1% of respondents were involved in “Beadwork”.
- 12.4% of respondents were involved in “Traditional Dance”.
- 11.6% of respondents were involved in “Story Telling”.

Additionally, seven respondents wrote in the following other types of Native American art:

- Crocheting (1 respondent);
- Bone Work (1 respondent);
- Drawing or Sketching (1 respondent);
- Assisting with Native American Dress Making (1 respondent);
- Building Native American Indian Powwow Drums (3 respondents).

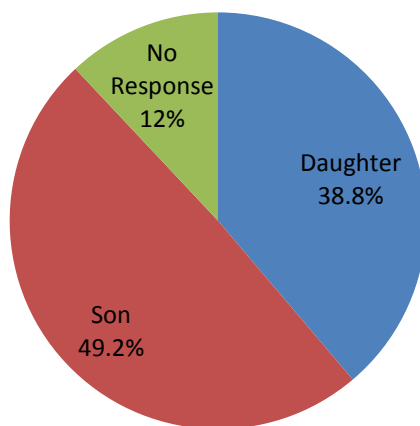
The Personal and Household Information Section of the NACNAS (Statements 11 and 12) sought information regarding the household composition by age, race and ethnicity (Statement 11) and the years of school completed for each person living in the household (Statement 12). The summary information on the key findings of household composition is included in Charts 9 through 12.

In regards to Household Composition by race, gender and ethnicity:

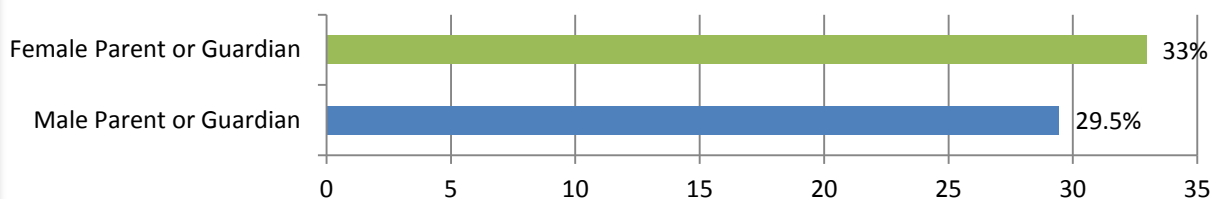
- The average household size consisted of a family of four (a mother, father, son and a daughter) – Specifically, of the 258 responding households, 49.2% of households with two children responding indicated that they had sons, and 38.8% of households with two children contained daughters.

- When examining household composition by gender, 161 households provided response information by gender. Of those responding, 33% of households indicated a female parent or guardian, and 29.5% indicated a male parent or guardian.

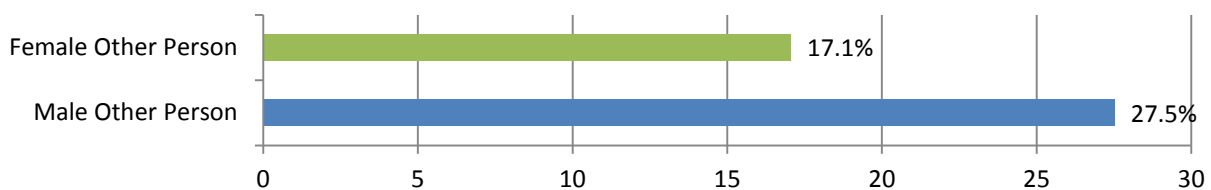
#002 Chart 9: Percent of Respondents Indicating Sons And/Or Daughters Living in the Home



#002 Chart 10: Percent of Respondents Indicating Parents or Guardians Living in the Home by Gender



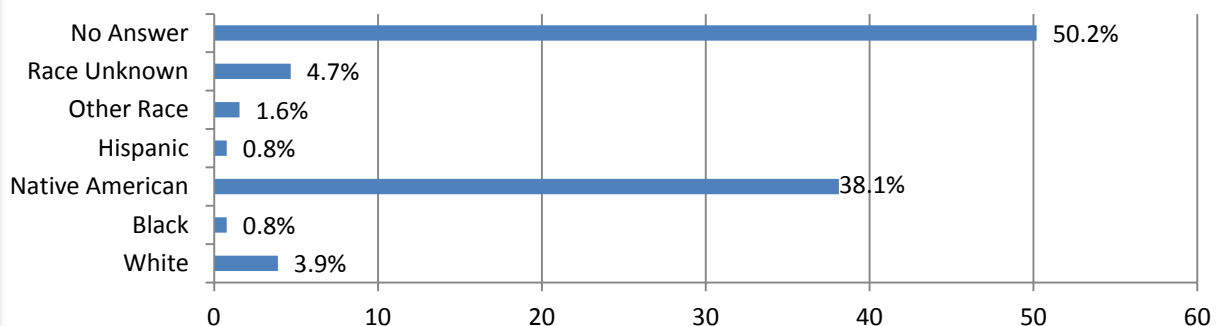
#002 Chart 11: Percent of Respondents Indicating Additional Persons Living in the Home by Gender



- Of the 258 respondents, 119 households had five or more persons living together. Of these households, one out of every four households, or 27.5% indicated that they had at least one other male persons living in the home in addition to the male parent or guardian, while one out of every six households (17.1%) indicated that at least one other female was living in the home in addition to the female parent or guardian. At least 20 respondents reported that the “other” persons living in the household included:

- Grandchildren,
- Parents, and/or
- Siblings.

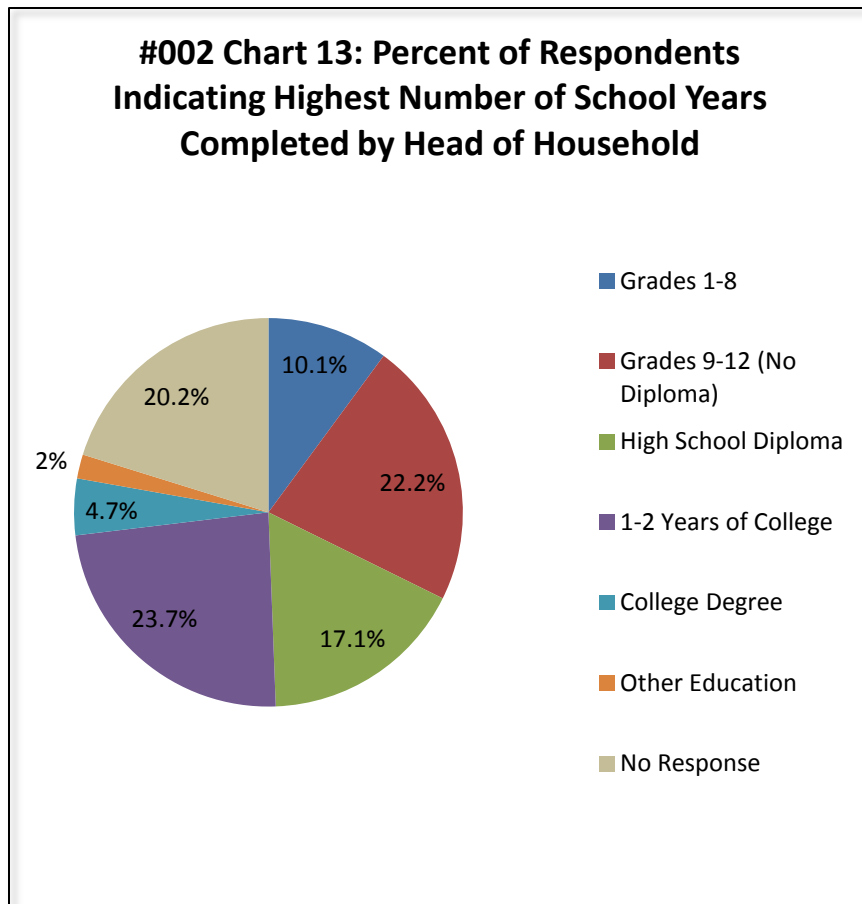
#002 Chart 12: Percent of Respondents Indicating Oldest Child Living at Home by Race/Ethnicity



- Of the households responding, approximately 50% of households (128 of 258) households provided responses by race for the oldest child living at home. Specifically, approximately four of every ten respondents (38.1%) who provided responses were Native American.

In regards to Education (Years of School Completed) of the Household Head and Spouse, Charts 13 through 16 provides percentage charts for the years of school completed by the head of household and spouse for respondents living in the Trident Region. Chart 13 reveals the following information:

- 79.8% of all head of households provided information on the years of school completed. These statistics represent percentages for adult people ages 18 years and over.
- Approximately half of the Trident Region head of households completing this statement (49.4%) possess a high school diploma or less of education.
- 32.3% of heads of households completing this section (83 of 258 respondents) possess a 9-12 grade level of education, but without a High School diploma.



- 17.1% or one out of six adults have at least a high school diploma.
- Nearly one of every four adults (23.7%) has completed 1-2 years of college.
- 4.7% of respondents have completed a college degree.

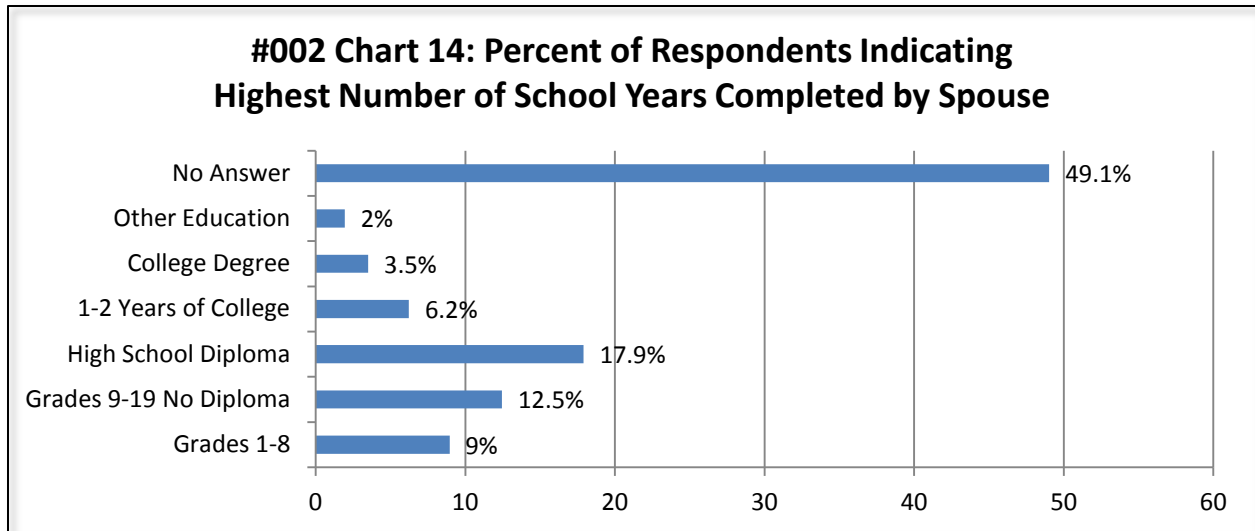


Chart 14 reveals that less than half of the respondents (49.1%) of spouses did not answer this statement. Of those spouses who did complete this section of the Survey:

- Only 21.5% of spouses have less than a high school diploma.
- 17.9% of spouses have obtained a high school diploma.
- Approximately 11.6% of spouses have received college training, with 5.5% of spouses having earned a college degree or received other types of education.

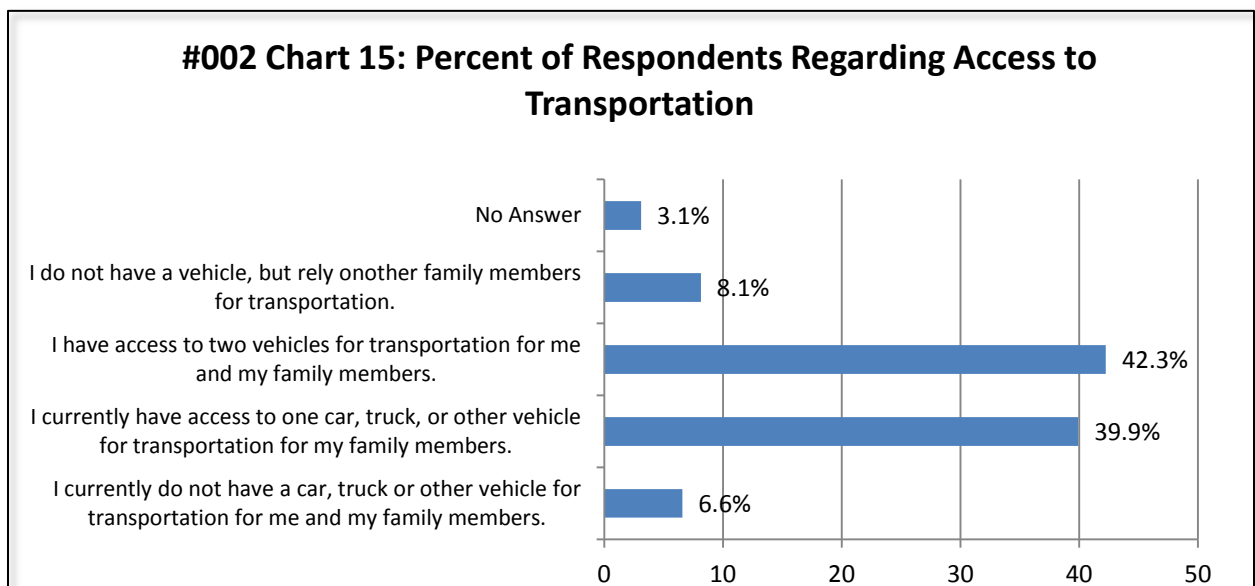
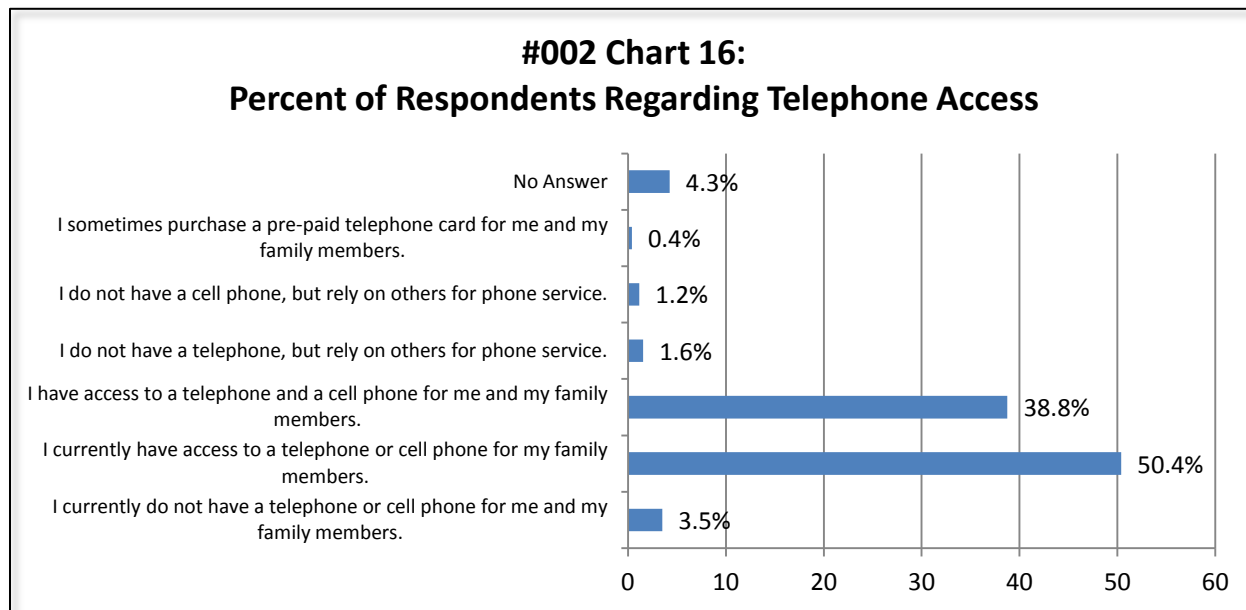


Chart 15 provides the percentage statistics for those respondents who provided information regarding whether or not they had access to vehicle transportation. The information in Chart 15 reveals that:

- 82.2% of respondents have access to either one to two vehicles for themselves or their family members.
- Approximately four of ten respondents (39.9%) stated that they have access to one vehicle, while 42.3% indicated that they have access to two or more vehicles.
- At least 10.7%, or approximately one out of nine persons either do not have a car, truck or other vehicle, or rely on other family members for transportation.



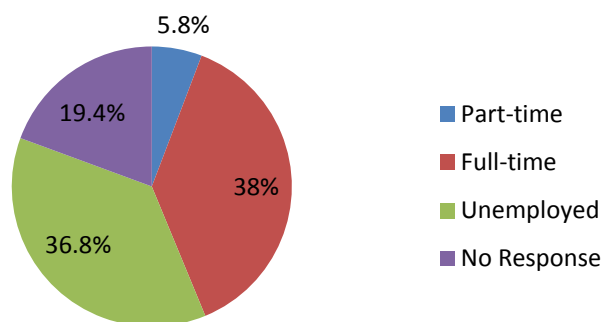
An examination of Chart 16 showing the percentage statistics regarding telephone or cell phone access reveals that:

- 89.4% of respondents in the Trident Region have access to both a telephone and a cell phone for themselves and their family members
- 6.6% of respondents either do not have access to a telephone or cell phone, rely on others for phone service and have to purchase a pre-paid telephone card in order to have phone service.

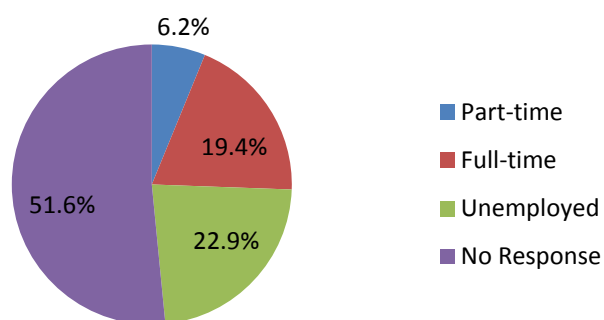
Charts 17 and 18 provide percentage statistics on the respondents ages 16 years of age and older who completed Statement 14 regarding their current employment status. While the percentage statistics can not be applied to all Native Americans residing in the state of South Carolina, the findings for the Trident Region do appear to mirror the recent trend of high disproportionate total and percentage annual average unemployment. The percentages reveal that:

- An approximately equal percentage of head of household respondents completing Statement 14 were employed full-time (38%) in 2008, relative to those indicating that they were unemployed (36.8%).
- 5.8% of household heads in Chart 17 were employed part-time.
- An examination of the percentages for spouse's completing Statement 14 reveal that 19.4%, or only one out of every five spouses were employed full-time, while 22.9% of spouses indicated that they were unemployed.
- 6.2% of spouses indicated that they worked part-time. Part-time hours were typically less than 25 hours per week.
- In regards to children in the home, 6% of respondents the first or oldest working child was employed full-time, while only 5% of respondents indicated that the oldest working child was employed part-time.
- For those respondents with two children working but living at home, only 1.9% of these children were employed full-time, while 1.6% of these children were employed part-time.

#002 Chart 17: Percent of Responses Regarding Head of Household Employment Status



#002 Chart 18: Percent of Responses Regarding Spouse's Employment Status



Statements 15 through 17 of the Personal and Household Information section sought the following information from the respondents in the Trident Region:

- Active Duty Military, Disability and Retirement Status (Statement 15);
- Annual Income of Each Working Person in the Household (Statement 16); and

- Type(s) of Income and Related Family Assistance Received (Statement 17).

Statement 15 requested information from respondents regarding any other persons living in the home who currently or formerly served in the military, who may be disabled, or retired from employment or military service. The survey data revealed the following information:

- Three respondents (1.2%) stated that the other person living in the home served in active duty military and was the head of household;
- Nine respondents (3.5%) stated that the other person living in the home was the spouse, but they did not indicate whether the person had retired from the military, or had retired from employment;
- Ten respondents (3.9%) indicated that there was another person living in the home however three respondents (1.2%) did not state if the person was the head of household, spouse, children of working age, or an extended family member;
- Five respondents (1.9%) indicated that the other person living in the home was an adult who had retired from regular employment. The range of retirement years for the five persons were as follows:
 - 1991 – 2 persons;
 - 1992 – 2 persons; and
 - 2004 – 1 person.
- Information on the other two persons (0.8%) was not provided by the respondents.

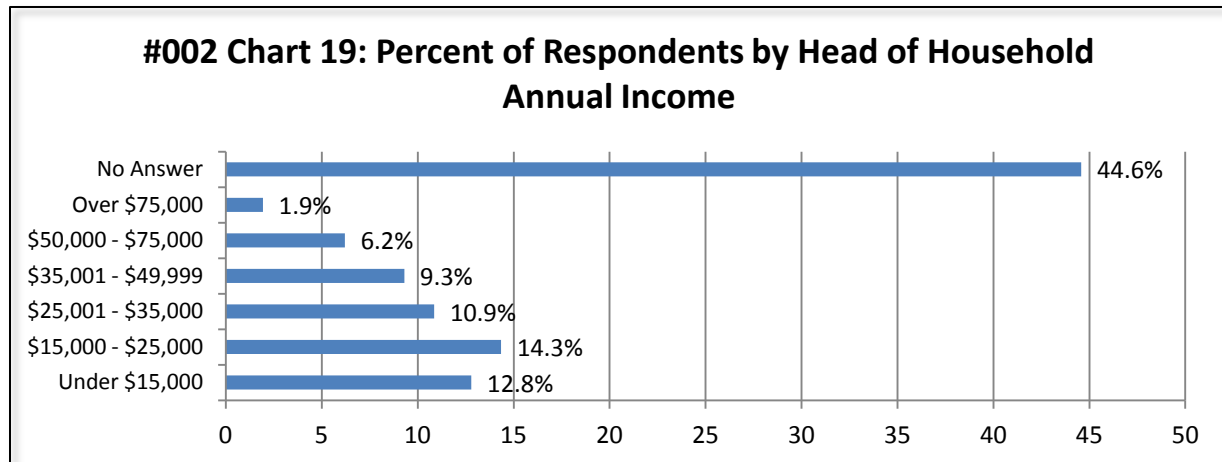
Statement 17 sought information from respondents regarding any other persons who lived in the home who received other income or forms of governmental assistance. Types of government assistance could include Social Security, SSI-Disability, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), housing assistance, Food Stamps (SNAP), Women's Infants and Children (WIC) Assistance, Medicare, Military and VA pension, and employer pension benefits. The percentages are provided by type of assistance/benefit received below for each person living in the household in Table 2.

Table 2: Percentage of Respondents by Type of Assistance Received #002

Types of Assistance/Benefits	Percent of Respondents		
	Head of Household	Spouse	Other Household member
Social Security	14.3%	7%	0.4%
SSI Disability	3.1%	1.9%	1.2%
TANF	-----	-----	-----
Housing	0.4%	-----	-----
Food Stamps	8.1%	4.3%	3.9%
WIC	2.7%	2.7%	3.9%
Medicaid	5.8%	1.9%	6.6%
Medicare	1.9%	0.4%	1.2%
VA Benefits	-----	0.8%	-----
Employee Pension	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Other-Not Specified	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%
No Answer	60.5%	79.8%	81%

Respondents providing information regarding benefits received in the household for other household members did not state who the other person was (children, another family member, or an extended family member) who was receiving the benefits.

In general, individual respondents are reluctant to provide information regarding income earnings, so the Native American population is not different than the general population of wage and salary earners in the state, and this is reflected in the number of “no answer/no response” catatorgies. Chart 19 provides percentage statistics of Annual Income by the head of household for respondents in the Trident Region.



These percentages are based on a total of 155 respondents, or 55.4% of all persons choosing to complete Statement 16. An examination of the percentages for the head of household reveal that:

- Approximately one in eight respondents (12.8%) had annual income earnings under \$15,000.
- 27.1% of head of households in the Trident Region had (cumulative) annual income earnings under \$25,000.
- Only one in ten respondents (10.9%) had annual income earnings between \$25,001 and \$35,000.
- 15.5% of heads of households had annual income earnings from \$35,001 up to \$75,000.
- Less than two percent of households had annual income earnings above \$75,000.

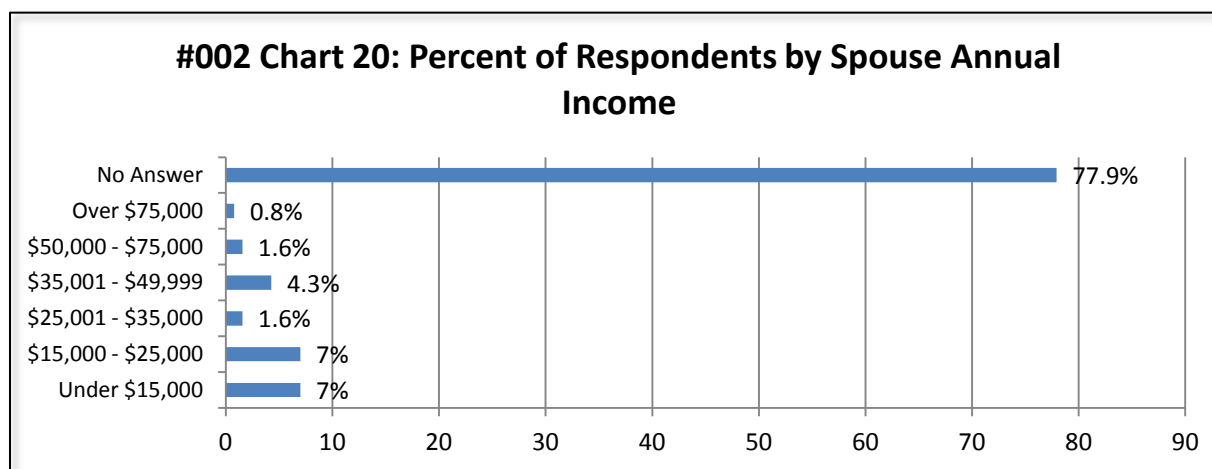


Chart 20 provides percentage statistics on annual income for spouses of those responding to Statement 16. One important point is worth noting when examining Chart 20: that only one in five spouses (22.1% of respondents) reported earning annual income in 2008. When compared to the proceeding charts on employment by head of household and spouse, the percentage of employed spouses working full-time and part-time (25.6%) is 3.5% points above the percentage of respondent spouses who reported earned annual income. The information on spouse's annual earnings indicate that:

- An equal percentage of spouse's annual income (7% each) earnings are both under \$15,000 and between \$15,000 and \$25,000 each year.
- Less than two percent of spouses earned annual incomes between \$25,000 and \$35,000 each year.

- 6.6% of spouses reported annual income earnings from \$35,001 to above \$75,000 each year.
- Percentage statistics on annual income earnings for children of working age indicated that earnings of children in the home were most concentrated in the two lowest annual income ranges (under \$15,000 and from \$15,000 to \$25,000). These respective percentages ranged from:
 - 8.1% (Annual Income under \$15,000) and 5 % (between \$15,000 and \$25,000) for the oldest child.
 - 2.7% (Annual Income under \$15,000) and 1.2% (between \$15,000 and \$25,000) for the oldest child.

The Personal and Household Information Section concluded by asking respondents to rank the the following issues or concerns they felt had an impact on them individually, a member of their family and/or their communities (Statement 18). Respondants choosing to answer supplemental sections were given the choice of answering one additional section about their top ranked issue/concern or to fill out all seven supplemental sections. Information from these rankings will be used in the future by the Commission for Minority Affairs staff , Native American Advisory Committee and community leaders to plan for community needs and planning.

Of the 258 respondents, 239 respondents (92.6%) choose to rank the seven issues, with one being the most important to seven being the least important with an optional write-in issue. The issues that ranked the most important are listed below in order of highest percentage:

1. *Family* -18.2%
2. *Education* -17.8% and *Health Care*- 17.8%
3. *Jobs and Income* -15.5%
4. *Crime* -7.4%
5. *Housing*-5.8%
6. *Other Issues*-1.9%
7. *Cultural Development*-1.2%

A total of seventeen of the 258 respondents (6.6%) stated that there provided information of “*Other Issues*” that concerned either as them as individuals, a member of their family, or the community as a whole. These issues included:

- Six respondents (2.3%) stated that receiving or gaining access to health, education, housing and other benefits on a timely basis was important;
- Three respondents (1.2%) needed assistance with education;
- One respondent (0.4%) stated that they needed assistance with loss of jobs;
- Two respondents (0.8%) needed program information, resources and funding to make home repairs or to purchase land for housing;
- Two respondents (0.8%) stated that a community based health center (medical home) for the elderly was important; and
- Three respondents (1.2%) that each mentioned a different issue:
 - Native American recognition,
 - Addressing issues of single women and families, and
 - Casino gaming.

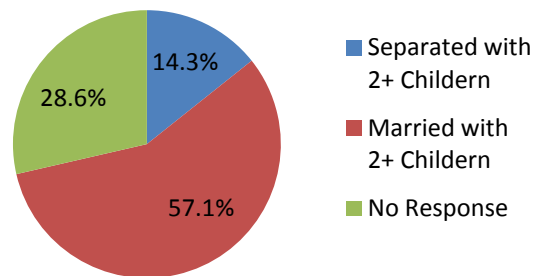
Additionally, it should be noted that 14.3% of respondents choose not to rank an issue in Statement 18.

Of the 258 respondents, 114 respondents (44.2%) choose to fill out an additional survey supplemental section based on their issues selected. The following sections are in order based upon their ranking by all respondents of the Trident Region.

Section 1: Family

The supplemental sections of the Native American Community Need Assessment Survey (NACNAS) provide additional information about a specific issue or concern that respondents choose as important to them. The Family Section looks to gain insight about the types of families and household composition of respondents in the Trident Region. A total of seven (6.1 %) respondents out of the 114 respondents choosing to complete supplemental sections of the NACNAS completed the Family Section. Chart 21 provides percentage information on the types of families living in the household. The Chart indicates the following information regarding the families of respondents:

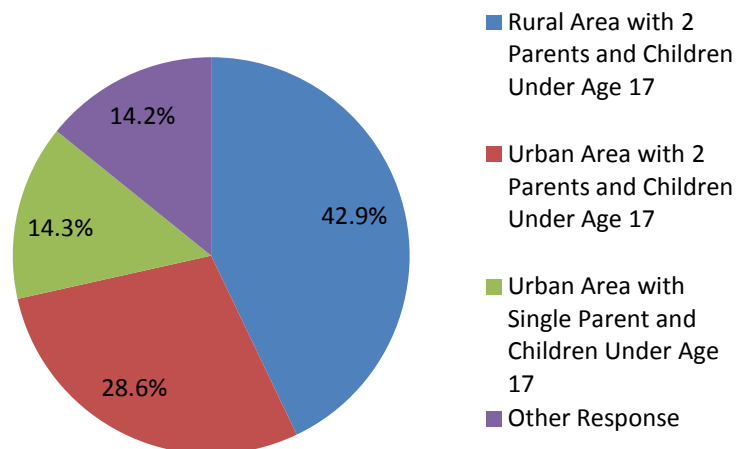
#002 Chart 21: Percent of Respondents By Types of Family



- 57.1% of respondent families in the household were married couple families with two or more children.
- One out of every seven families or 14.3 % of families surveyed were families in which the parents or guardians were separated, but had two or more children together.
- One out of every four families, or 28.6% of families surveyed did not provide an answer to the type of family living in the household.

In addition to the type of families living in the household, respondents were also asked to describe where the families are located by the type of the community in which they live. Chart 22 provides percentage statistics on the feedback provided by respondents:

#002 Chart 22: Percent of Respondents by the Community Location

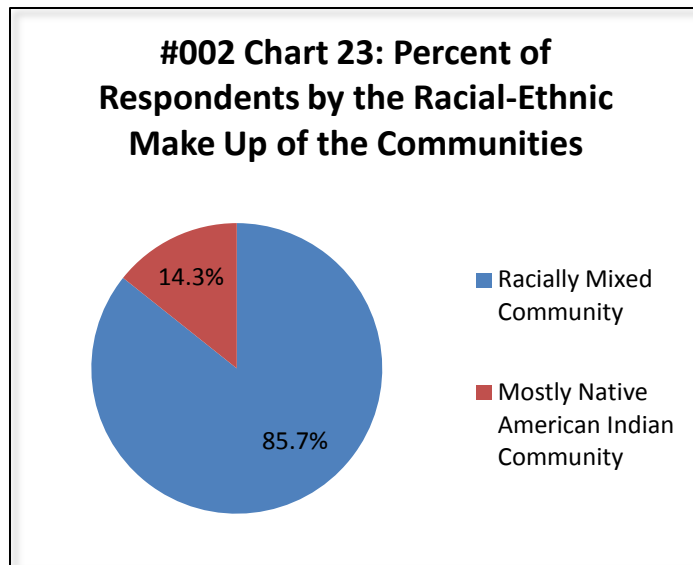


- 42.9% of the families completing this question were two-parent families with 2 or more children who lived in a rural

community.

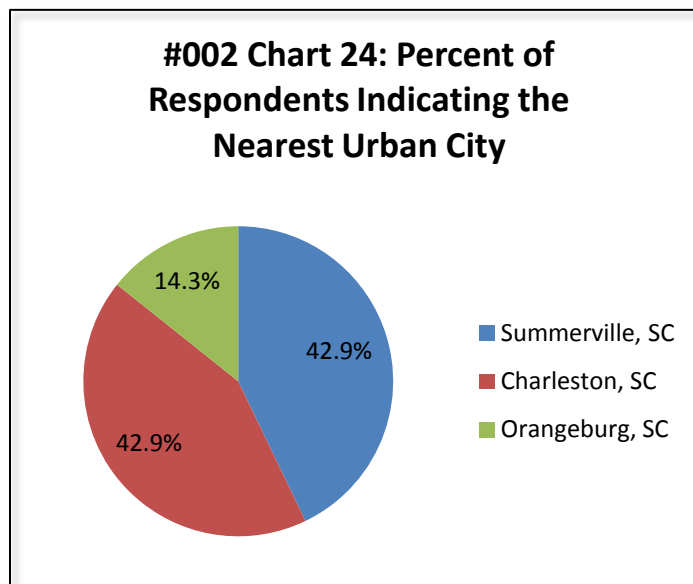
- 28.6% of families consisted of two-parent families located in an urban area, and an additional 14.3% of urban area families were single parent families.

Charts 23 and 24 provided more detailed information on where respondents reside within the Trident Region. Chart 23 sought information from families regarding the racial and ethnic mix of the community in which they live. Chart 24 provides information regarding the location of the closest urban city relative to where the family currently lives.



Percentage statistics in Chart 23 indicate that 85.7% of respondent families reside in a racially mixed community and 14.3% of respondent families lived in a mostly Native-American Community.

In regards to the closest urban city relative to where the respondent family lives, Chart 24 provides percentage statistics on the most frequent response given by families. The percentage statistics in Chart 24 reveal that:



- Summerville and Charleston, SC were each listed by 42.9% of respondent families as the closest urban cities to where the members of the family lived.

- Orangeburg, SC was listed by 14.3% of respondent families completing the Family section.

Two of the Statements in the Family section asked respondents to first indicate those community resources located closest to them and to rank and list up to five resources that if available within their community, would help to strengthen their ability to sustain family members and the community. Table 3 provides percentage information in regards to both the

type of community resource(s) needed for families and where the resource is located relative to the distance in minutes.

Table 3: Availability of the Top 10 Community Resources for Families #002

Top Types of Community Resource Needed for Families	Percent of Trident Region Respondents By Location in Minutes of Closest Family Resource				
	Not Available	Under 15 Minutes	15-30 Minutes	31- 45 Minutes	46 + Minutes
Gym-Community Center	42.9%	14.3%	14.3%	-----	-----
Swimming Pool	-----	42.9%	14.3%	-----	-----
Skating Rink	28.6%	42.9%	14.3%	-----	-----
Vocational-Jobs Skill Training	42.9%	28.6%		-----	-----
Park With Baseball-Football Fields	-----	71.4%	14.3%	-----	-----
Youth-Education Tutoring Services	52.9%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Local Library	-----	71.4%	14.3%	-----	-----
Health Center-Affordable Services	14.3%	57.1%	-----	-----	-----
Location of Affordable Doctors	42.9%	28.6%	-----	-----	-----
Available Jobs With Benefits	28.6%	71.4%	-----	-----	-----

In regards to the highest percentage of responses for the top community resources needed to help families in the Trident Region:

1. The availability of jobs paying livable wages and benefits, the availability of a local library and youth (baseball and football) activities within a distance of fifteen minutes had the top percentage of responses in regards to family needs (71.4%).
2. The location of a health center with affordable services within fifteen minutes had the second highest percentage of responses (57.1%).
3. Recreational activities including a skating rink and swimming pool ranked as the third highest in percentage terms (42.9%) of responses of family needs in the community.
4. Vocational and job skills training and the location of affordable doctors in close proximity of the community ranked as the fourth highest need for families (28.6%).

In addition to respondents providing feedback on the availability and closeness of community resources in the Trident Region, respondents were asked to rank up to five resources that would help each respondent to sustain their own individual family and the community in which they live. Table 4 provides percentage statistics based on each of the community resources listed.

Table 4: Percentage Ranking of Community Resources for Families #002

Top Types of Community Resource Needed for Families	Percentage Ranking of Trident Region Respondents Based on the Need for Types of Family Resources				
	Ranked First	Rank Second	Ranked Third	Ranked Fourth	Ranked Fifth
Affordable Child-Day Care Center	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	-----	14.3%
Available Jobs With Good Benefits	14.3%	-----	14.3%	-----	-----
Agency Assisting With Affordable Housing	14.3%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gym or Community Center With League Play	28.6%	-----	-----	-----	14.3%
Doctor(s) Providing Affordable Health Screenings	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	-----
A Health Center With Affordable Complete Services	-----	-----	-----	-----	14.3%
Agency Assisting With Affordable Transportation	-----	14.3%	-----	14.3%	-----
Program to Assist New Parents With Child Care	-----	14.3%	14.3%	-----	-----
A Swimming Pool or Skating Rink	-----	14.3%	14.3%	-----	-----
Place to Help Improve Job-Vocational Skills	-----	-----	14.3%	-----	-----
Agency Helping Long-Term Unemployed	-----	-----	-----	14.3%	14.3%
Local Library to Check Out Books and Materials	-----	-----	-----	14.3%	14.3%
Parks With Baseball-Football Fields	-----	-----	-----	14.3%	-----

The information from Table 4 reveals that:

- Affordable day care or child care for children, a gym or community center with league play, and doctors who are able to provide affordable health screenings received the highest percentage rankings for the first through the third highest resource needed for members of the family.
- In regards to the first, second and third rankings of resources needed, the availability of vocational and jobs skills training, and the availability of good jobs, and assistance with the long term unemployed were expressed as resources needed by families.
- Other resources needed by the community in percentage terms include programs to assist new parents with child care and agencies to assist with affordable housing and transportation.

Statement 8 in the Family section asked respondents in the Trident Region to select the top three ways that they obtain information that could assist them in providing for the needs of their family. In answering Statement 8, respondents had to select the top three providers of information, and to state the average number of times each month that the provider actually assisted them or members of their family. Table 5 provides percentages of respondents based on how frequent that they sought one or more providers of information for help.

Table 5: Percentage Ranking of Community Resources for Families #002

Top Providers of Information to Help the Family	Percentage Ranking of Trident Region Respondents Based on the Information Provider and The Number of Times Each Month Assistance is Provided				
	Never 0 Times	Seldom 1-2 Times	Sometimes 3-4 Times	Frequently 5- 7 Times	Always 8 Times or More
Police Department Representative	57.14%	14.29%	-----	-----	28.57%
County Sheriff's Department	42.86%	14.29%	-----	-----	28.57%
Teacher, School or Other Official	-----	14.29%	42.86%	14.29%	28.57%
Fire Department	42.86%	14.29%	-----	-----	28.57%
Medical or Health Personnel	57.14%	-----	-----	-----	-----
City or Town Council Person	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.57%
Pastor, Minister or Clergy*	28.57%	-----	14.29%	-----	42.86%*
Tribal Leader, Elder or Chief	-----	14.29%	-----	-----	28.57%
Community Activist	57.14%	-----	-----	14.29%	28.57%
Neighbor*	-----	14.29%	-----	14.29%	42.86%*
A Family Member Not Living in the Same Household	-----	14.29%	14.29%	28.57%	28.57%
A Person Outside of the Community	28.57%	14.29%	-----	14.29%	28.57%
Local Radio Station	57.14%	-----	14.29%	-----	14.29%
Local Veterans Affairs Person	42.86%	14.29%	-----	-----	14.29%
Local TV Station	57.14%	-----	-----	14.29%	-----
Social Services Staff Person	57.14%	-----	14.29%	-----	14.29%
Language Interpreter or Translator	-----	-----	-----	14.29%	14.29%
Guardian	-----	-----	-----	14.29%	-----

Table 5 reveals that:

- For respondents seeking help for family members 8 or more times monthly, they indicated that they most often rely on:
 - Pastor, Minister or Clergy Person (42.9%) or
 - Neighbors (42.9%).

- For respondents seeking help for family members 3 to 7 times per month, they indicated that they rely on:
 - A family member not living in the same household (28.6%) or
 - A teacher, school or other official (42.9%).
- Respondents sought help at least one to two times a month from nine different information providers in the community.

Section II: Education

The Education Section looks to gain insight about the level of education and resources available to respondents and their families in the Trident Region. A total of twelve (10.5 %) respondents out of the 114 respondents choosing to complete supplemental sections of the NACNAS completed the Education Section. Chart 25 provides percentage information on the types of families with school age children.

Chart 25 provides the following information regarding the attendance of school age children in the Trident Region:

- Of those respondents completing this section, 58.3% either did not have any children in the public schools where they live (41.7%), or their children have already completed their education (16.6%).
- At least 41.7% of respondents have one or more children who attend the public schools within the Trident Region.

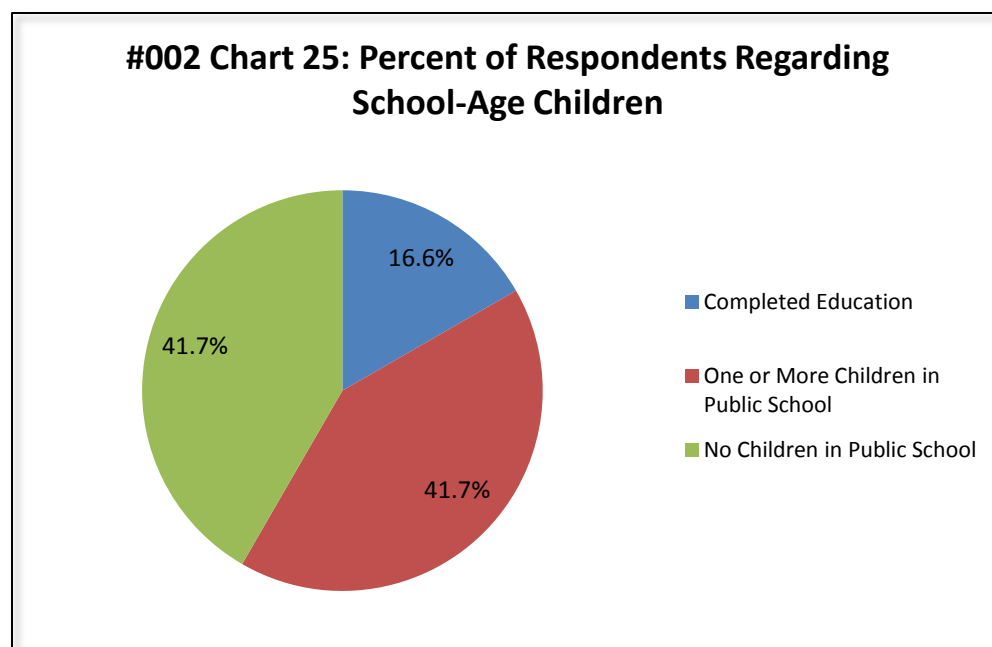


Table 6 provides percentage statistics from respondents on the type of educational resources available for school age children who live in the Trident Region. The percentage statistic in Table 6 reveal that only a small percentage of respondents indicated that educational resources in the form of various programs and services were immediately available for their children.

Table 6: Availability of Educational Resources for School Age Children #002

Top Types of Community Educational Resources Needed School Age Children	Percent of Trident Region Respondents By Location in Minutes of Closest Family Resource				
	Not Available	Under 15 Minutes	15-30 Minutes	31- 45 Minutes	46 + Minutes
Unaware of Educational Resources	41.7%	-----	-----	-----	-----
An In-School Tutoring Program for Children	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	-----
An After-School Tutoring Program at a Local Church, Mosque, or Synagogue	33.3%	16.7%	8.3%	-----	-----
An Alternative School for Youth Not Out of High School	33.3%	-----	8.3%	8.3%	-----
A Local Boys and Girls Club for School Students	41.7%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	-----
A Local Government Education and Sports League	33.3%	8.3%	8.3%	-----	-----
A Regularly Held Camp With Educational Activities	33.3%	8.3%	8.3%	-----	-----
A County or Local Community Center for Youth	50%	8.3%	-----	-----	-----
Other (Specific Resource: K-12 resources)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The percentage statistic in Table 6 reveals that only a small percentage of respondents indicated that educational resources in the form of various programs and services were immediately available for their children. When all of the educational resources are examined collectively, only two resources were listed as available for families with school age children, and these two services were only listed by 16.7% or one out of six respondent families with children:

- An in-school tutoring program for children; and
- An after-school tutoring program at a local church, mosque or synagogue was available.

Of the remaining educational resources available for school age children, six types of educational resources were available within thirty minutes of the community, however, only one in twelve families or 8.33% of respondents indicated that these resources were available. Also, given an increase in distance from the communities represented, Table 6 shows that there is a direct relationship between the availability of the educational resource or program and the distance from the community. There are fewer (known) educational resources available for school age children as the distance from the (respondent) community increases.

In addition to respondents providing feedback on the availability of community resources to assist families in the Trident Region, respondents were asked to rank up to five resources that

would help each respondent to obtain the educational resources necessary to assist their children, and the children within the community where they live. Table 7 provides percentage statistics based on each of the community resources needed to assist in the education of children in the Trident Region.

Table 7: Percentage Ranking of Community Resources for Education #002

Top Types of Community Educational Resource Needed to Assist Families With School Age Children	Percentage Ranking of Trident Region Respondents Based on the Need for Types of Family Resources				
	Ranked First	Rank Second	Ranked Third	Ranked Fourth	Ranked Fifth
Available Activities Outside of School	8.3%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Available Camp(s)	8.3%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grant Programs for Youth	8.3%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Available Scholarships	8.3%	-----	8.3%	-----	-----
Fun Place to Go	-----	8.3%	-----	-----	-----
Community Center	-----	8.3%	-----	-----	-----
Funds-Funding for After School	-----	8.3%	-----	-----	-----
Housing	-----	8.3%	-----	-----	-----
Mentoring Program	-----	-----	8.3%	-----	-----
Tutoring – Including After School	-----	-----	8.3%	-----	8.3%
Sports Equipment	-----	-----	8.3%	-----	-----
Alternative Programs to Keep At-Risk Children “Out of” School	-----	-----	-----	8.3%	-----
Summer Sports League	-----	-----	-----	8.3%	-----
Adult Education Program	-----	-----	-----	8.3%	-----
Schooling Support	-----	-----	-----	8.3%	-----
Church-Summer Activities	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.3%

The information from Table 7 reveals that:

- Detailed ranking of 1 to 5 was provided for each of the educational resources listed in the table. Only 8.3% of respondents provided responses to each item listed in the chart.
- A close inspection of the chart reveals that regardless of the ranking, the educational resources needed most by parents focused on the following general areas:
 1. General educational support for children – this involved making available one or more affordable tutorial and afterschool programs in order for children and youth to receive the academic support they need in order to be successful.

2. The availability of “scholarships” and related funding to offset the costs of children’s education for Native American children living in the Trident Region. While not specified, this could take the form of any assistance that could offset the costs of education regardless of grade in school or age of the child.
 3. Mentoring and Alternative Programs – these program(s) can include educational and tutorial, cultural, and recreational programs which serve Native Americans in the Trident Region, but would also have components which would help serve children considered “at risk” of dropping out of school, or assist parents with addressing the needs of the family that are related to educational achievement.
- In regards to the first, second and third rankings of resources needed, the availability of vocational and jobs skills training, and the availability of good jobs, and assistance with the long term unemployed were expressed as resources needed by families.
 - Other resources needed by the community in percentage terms include programs to assist new parents with child care and agencies to assist with affordable housing and transportation.

Table 8 provides percentage statistics on the types of educational resources needed for parents and guardians of children who attend schools in the Trident Region. These educational resources, if provided would enable parents and guardians of children to access those resources in order to improve their individual educational outcomes.

Table 8: Availability of Educational Resources for Adults #002

Types of Educational Resources Needed For Parents or Guardian(s) of Children	Percent of Respondents By Location in Minutes of the Closest Educational Resource				
	Not Available	Under 15 Minutes	15-30 Minutes	31- 45 Minutes	46 + Minutes
Adult Education or Learning Center	8.3%	25%	8.3%	-----	-----
Training Center for Adults Who Lost Their Jobs	-----	25%	8.3%	-----	8.3%
Alternative School for High School Youth	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%
In-School Tutoring Program	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	-----
After School Youth Program At A Local Church	-----	8.3%	8.3%	-----	-----
Adult Job Retraining Program for Adults With Parental Leave To Allow Parents to Meet With School Teachers	-----	8.3%	8.3%	-----	8.3%
Educational Programs to Allow Parents to Finish High School	-----	16.7%	-----	-----	8.3%
Educational Programs to Allow Parents to Earn A Certificate Towards A High Paying Job	-----	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%
Area Technical or Community College	-----	33.3%	8.3%	-----	-----
Four Year College or University	-----	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%	-----
Education-Training Programs for Veterans or Seniors	-----	-----	8.3%	8.3%	-----
Other Specified Program	-----	8.3%	-----	-----	-----

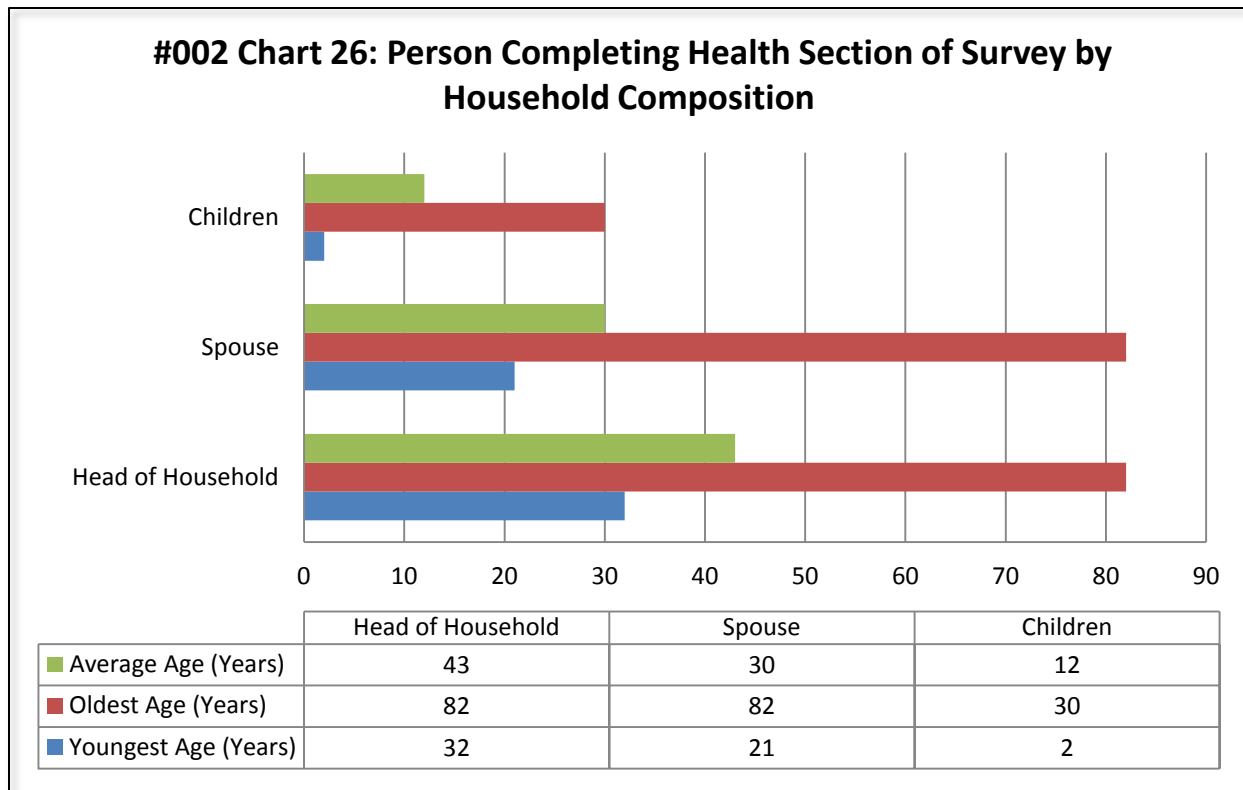
The highest percentages in Table 8 for those educational resources which are available indicate:

- 33.3% of respondents in the Trident Region stated that the availability or proximity of an area Technical or Community College within fifteen minutes of where they live could help them and their families.
- 25% of respondents stated that the availability of an Adult Education Center and a (Job and Career) Training Center in close proximity to where they live, especially for those who have lost their jobs is equally important in assisting them with helping their families.
- 16.7% of respondents stated that the availability of an in-school tutorial program for students and an educational program that allows parents to finish High School (within 15 minutes of the community where the parent lives) will help them and their families.
- 16.7% of respondents expressed an interest in the availability of enrolling in certificate programs that can enable them to obtain a higher paying job, as well as the ability to attend a four-year college or university within 30 minutes of where they live.

Section III: Health and Health Care

The Health and Health Care section of the NACNAS had the highest number of supplemental section respondents, although the section's overall rank was third among all Trident Region respondents. A total of 69 (60.5 %) respondents out of the 114 respondents who choose to complete supplemental sections of the NACNAS, completed the Health Section.

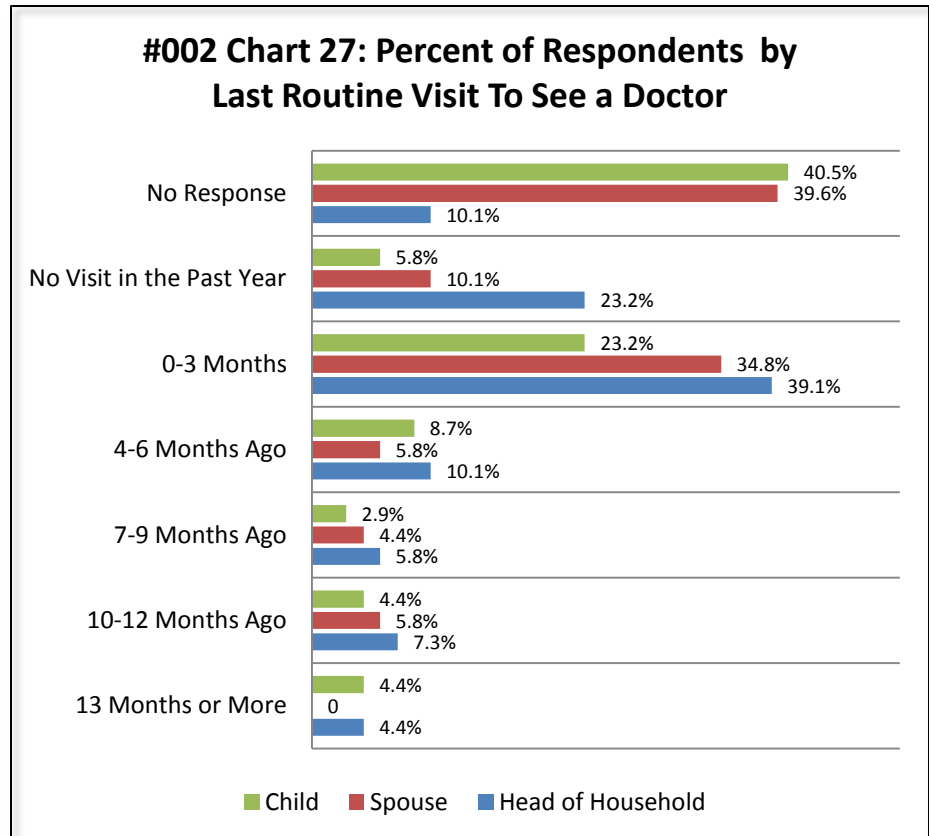
Chart 26 provides statistics on the age of persons in the household and household composition for persons completing this section.



An examination of the data by age shows that:

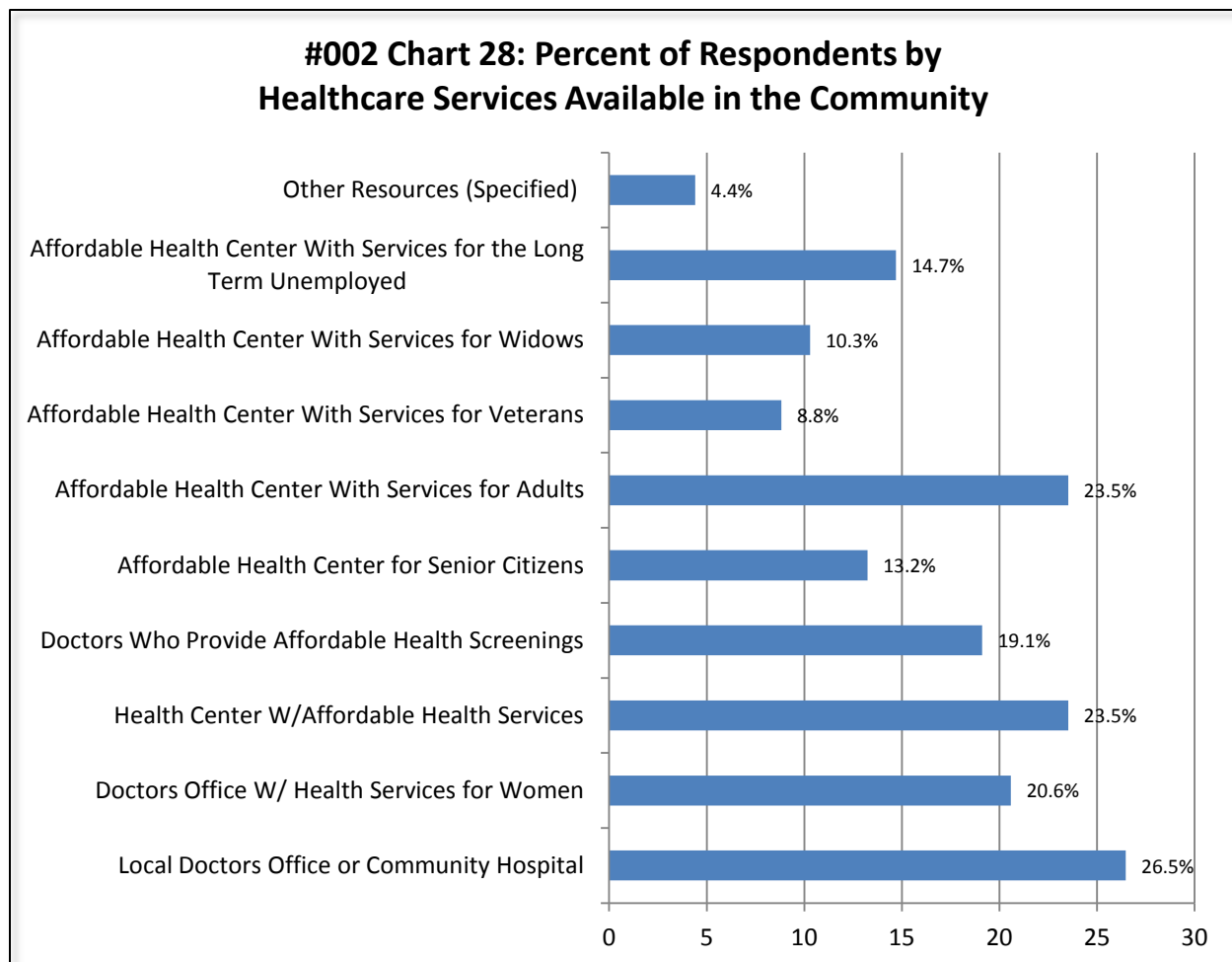
- The average age of the head of household was 43.2 years of age, with the age of the youngest and oldest head of household responding as 32.0 years and 82.0 years of age, respectively.
- The average age of the spouse was 29.6 years of age, with the age of the youngest spouse as 21.0 years and the oldest spouse's age as 82.0 years of age, respectively.
- The children for the respondent household were younger, school age children and young adults. The age of the youngest son or daughter was 2.0 years of age, while the average age of the children was 11.8 years of age. The oldest age of the daughter or son was 30.0 years of age.

Chart 27 provides statistics on the percentage of household respondents based on the time of their last reported routine doctor visit (stated by the respondent in months). The percentages are based on a total of 62 out of 69 respondents from the Trident Region who returned the Health Section. Chart 27 provides the following information on totals and percentages for routine doctor visits:



- For the head of household, one out of every four respondents (23.2%) did not have a routine visit to the doctor during the previous 12 month period. Approximately 49.2% or 27 respondents had scheduled and completed a routine doctor within the previous six month period, while 17.5% or 12 respondents had not seen a doctor within the period ranging from seven months to 13 months or more.
- For the spouse living in the household, one out of every ten respondents (10.1%) did not have a routine visit to the doctor during the previous 12 month period. Approximately 34.8% or 24 respondents had scheduled and completed a routine doctor within the previous six month period, while 20.3% or 11 respondents had not seen a doctor within the period ranging from seven months to 13 months or more.
- For the children living in the household, less than 6% of the children (5.8%) did not have a routine visit to the doctor during the previous 12 month period. Approximately 31.9% or 22 respondents had scheduled and completed a routine doctor within the previous six month period, while 11.2% or 8 respondents had not seen a doctor within the period ranging from seven months to 13 months or more.

Statement H-3 of the Health and Health Care section sought information from respondents in regards to the type of health resources available in the community, as well as the location of those services relative to where they live. Chart 28 provides the percentage of respondents in the Trident Region by the type of health resource available in the community. Table 9 provides the percentage of respondents by location of the health care services relative to the community.



The bottom half of Chart 28 shows that Native American residents in the Trident Region need access to the following health services the most, as expressed by the percentage of respondents who completed this question:

- A doctor's office or local community hospital (26.5%);
- A health center with affordable health services for all ages (23.5%);
- Affordable health services for adults (23.5%);

- A doctor's office with comprehensive health services for women (20.6%); and
- Doctors who can provide affordable health screenings (19.1%).

Additionally, three respondents (4.4%) indicated the need for some "other" specific type of health services or resources. Of those three respondents, only one respondent (1.4%) stated a specific resource, indicating the need for doctor who can make routine visits within thirty minutes of the community. The importance of the availability for the types of health services in the community is reflected in the percentage of respondents who indicated how close the current health services are (or needed to be) located relative to where they live.

Table 9: Percentage of Respondents by Location of Healthcare Services Available #002

Healthcare Service or Resource	Percent of Respondents by Amount of Time to Reach Service			
	Within 1 to 15 Minutes	Within 16 to 30 Minutes	Within 30 to 45 Minutes	Within 46 to 60 Minutes
Local Doctors Office or Community Hospital	31.3%	23.4%	4.7%	1.6%
Doctors Office with Health Services for Women	19.1%	22.2%	9.5%	-----
Health Center with Affordable Health Services	28.1%	15.8%	7.1%	3.5%
Doctors Who Provide Affordable Health Screenings	25.4%	13.6%	10.2%	3.4%
Affordable Health Center for Senior Citizens	21.1%	8.8%	10.5%	1.8%
Affordable Health Center With Services for Adults	25.4%	11.9%	11.9%	3.4%
Affordable Health Center With Services for Veterans	8.3%	10%	10%	11.7%
Affordable Health Center With Services for Widows	13%	5.6%	7.4%	3.7%
Affordable Health Center With Services for the Long Term Unemployed	11.5%	5.8%	2%	5.8%
Other Resources: "Doctors at Community Center"	4.3%	----	----	----

Table 9 indicates that:

- The highest percentages of Native American respondents stated that the following healthcare services are located (or need to be located) within 1 to 15 minutes of the community where they live:
 1. A local doctor's office or community hospital (31.3% of respondents);

2. A health center with affordable health services (28.1% of respondents);
 3. Doctor's who can provide affordable health screenings and an affordable center with (comprehensive) health services for adults (25.4% of respondents each, respectively); and
 4. An affordable health center which provides services for senior citizens (21.1%).
- The highest percentages of Native American respondents stated that the following healthcare services are located within 16 to 30 minutes of the community where they live:
 1. A local doctor's office or community hospital (23.4% of respondents);
 2. A doctor's office with (comprehensive) health services for women (22.2% of respondents);
 3. Doctors who can provide affordable health services (15.8% of respondents);
 4. Doctors who can provide affordable health screenings (13.6% of respondents);
 5. An affordable center with (comprehensive) health services for adults (11.9% of respondents); and
 6. An affordable health center which provides services for senior citizens (21.1%).

The respondent information indicates that for the Native American population living in the Trident Region, as the distance to the availability of health care services increases, the lower the percentage of responses.

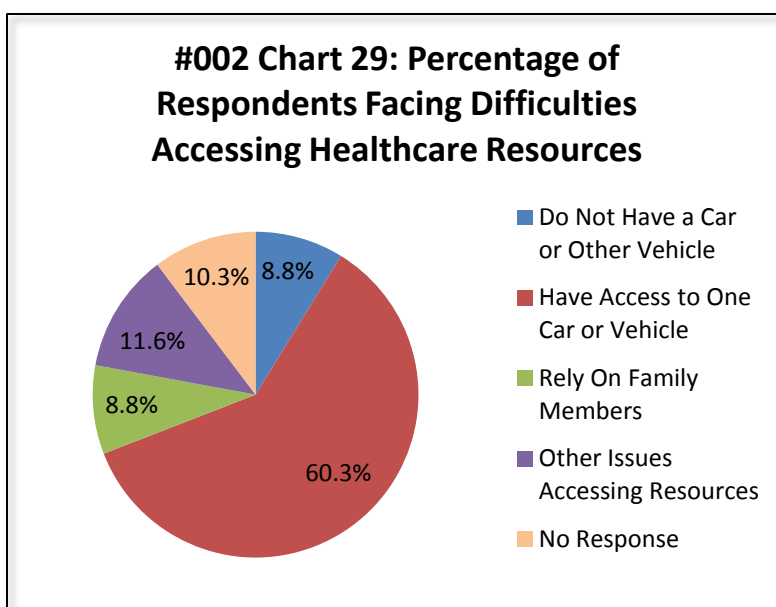


Chart 29 provides the percentage statistics on the difficulty that Native Americans Indians in the Trident Region face when they need to access health services in regards to transportation.

Of the 61 respondents that choose to answer this question:

- 41 respondents (60.3%) stated that they currently have access to one vehicle for transportation for themselves or members of their family.
- Collectively, 29.5% of respondents either have no access to vehicle transportation, or rely on other family members for transportation to access needed health services. Of this percentage:
 1. 8.8% or six respondents stated that they do not have access to a vehicle;
 2. 8.8% or six respondents stated that they have no vehicle, but rely on other family members for transportation; and
- A total of eight of the sixty-nine respondents (11.6%) stated some other reason that made it difficult for members of the family to access the health resources that they need to maintain good health. Of these eight respondents:
 - One respondent (1.4%) indicated that they could not afford the co-pay even with health insurance.
 - Two respondents (2.8%) stated specifically that money was the key obstacle in enabling them or their family members to access needed health services.
 - One respondent (1.4%) indicated that the location of the needed health services was hundreds of miles away, and that they could not afford the cost of gas to fuel their car.
 - One respondent (1.4%) indicated that they had access to two cars, but did not provide any other specific information regarding what makes it difficult for family members to access health services.
 - Two respondents (2.8%) stated specifically that they just cannot afford to pay for health services.

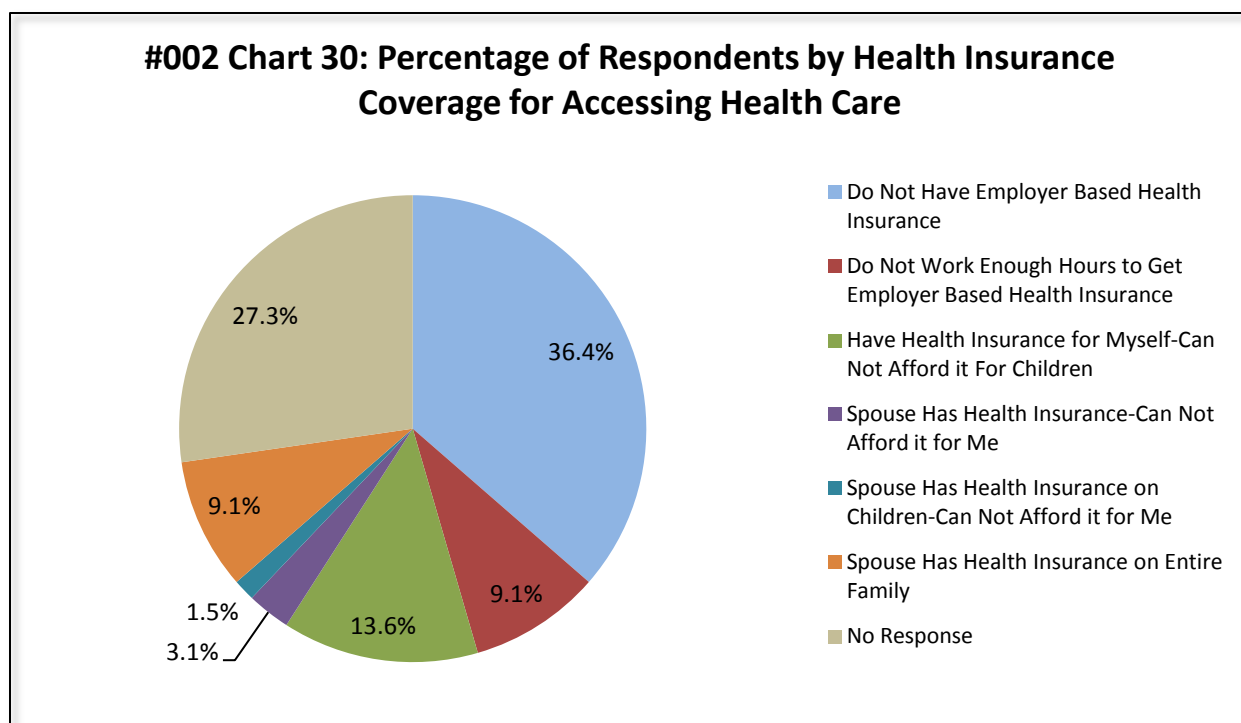


Chart 30 provides the percentage information regarding the responses provided by family members in regards to health insurance for themselves and their families. The data indicates that:

- One out of three respondents (36.4%), or 24 respondents stated that they do not have employer based health insurance.
- 9.1% or six respondents stated that they do not work enough hours during the week to qualify for health insurance for themselves or their family members.
- 13.6% or nine respondents stated that they do have insurance for themselves, but cannot afford to pay for health insurance for their children.

For those individual respondents with a working spouse, Chart 29 indicates that:

- 9.1% of spouses (6 respondents) have health insurance on the entire family.
- 1.5% of spouses reported that they have health insurance on themselves and the children.
- 3.1% of spouses reported that they have health insurance, but not on their husband, wife or partner.

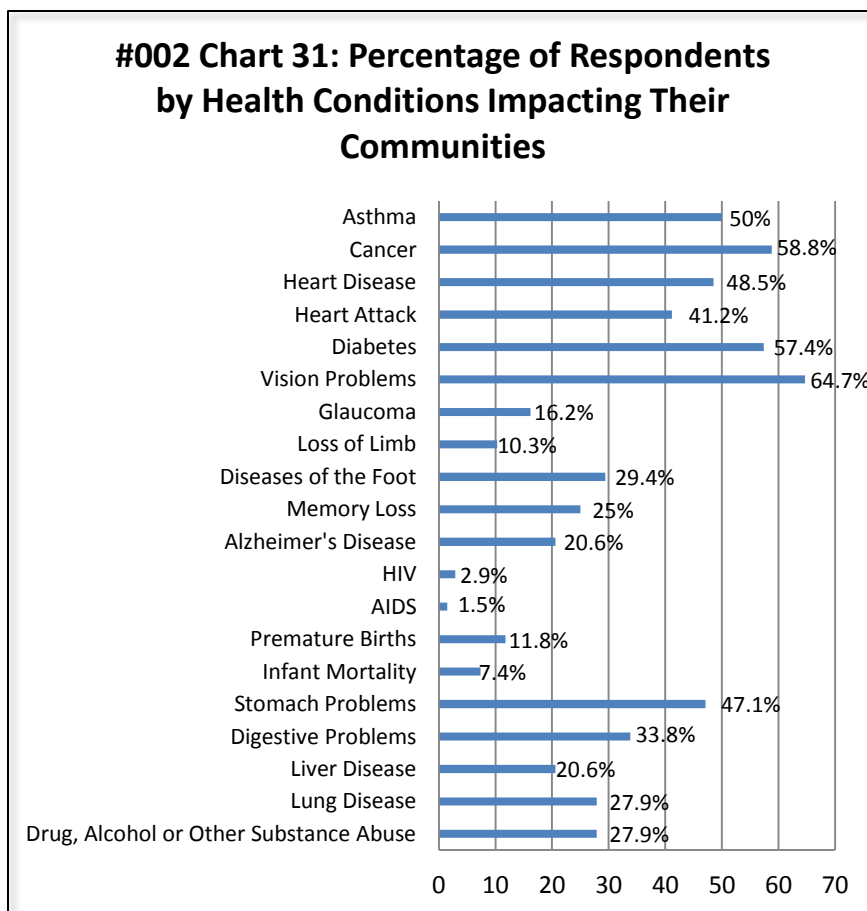
Statements H-6 sought information from respondents related to the ranking of resources that would help to strengthen the family and community as it relates to health care. Statement H-7 asked respondents to list each health condition or health concern, and who(m) within the

family and/or community was impacted by the particular health condition or health concern. Charts 31 through 35 provide percentage statistics for these two statements.

An examination of data reveals that for Statement H-6, respondents listed the following five resources most frequently as needed to help Native Americans ability to get the needed health and health care services for themselves, their families and members of their communities. The following resources are listed in order by ranking:

1. More income to afford health insurance coverage; an affordable health center with comprehensive services; the location of a free, or reduced cost health center closer to the community.
2. Doctors who are willing to volunteer their services for health screenings; community health screenings; and assistance in helping to qualify for and access prescription drug coverage for themselves and their family.
3. A free or reduced cost dental clinic; assistance in helping individuals and family members to qualify for Medicare and Medicaid; and transportation assistance for doctor visits and routine health screenings.
4. OB-GYN services; and affordable health screenings for blood pressure and diabetes.
5. Vision care; and a health center or office which provides x-ray, MRI and radiology services as a part of health screenings.

Chart 31 provides the percentage statistics for Statement H-7 addressing the health condition, health concern, and the person(s) impacted. An



examination of Chart 31 reveals that the highest percentage of health impacts occurring within the Native American population in the Trident Region include:

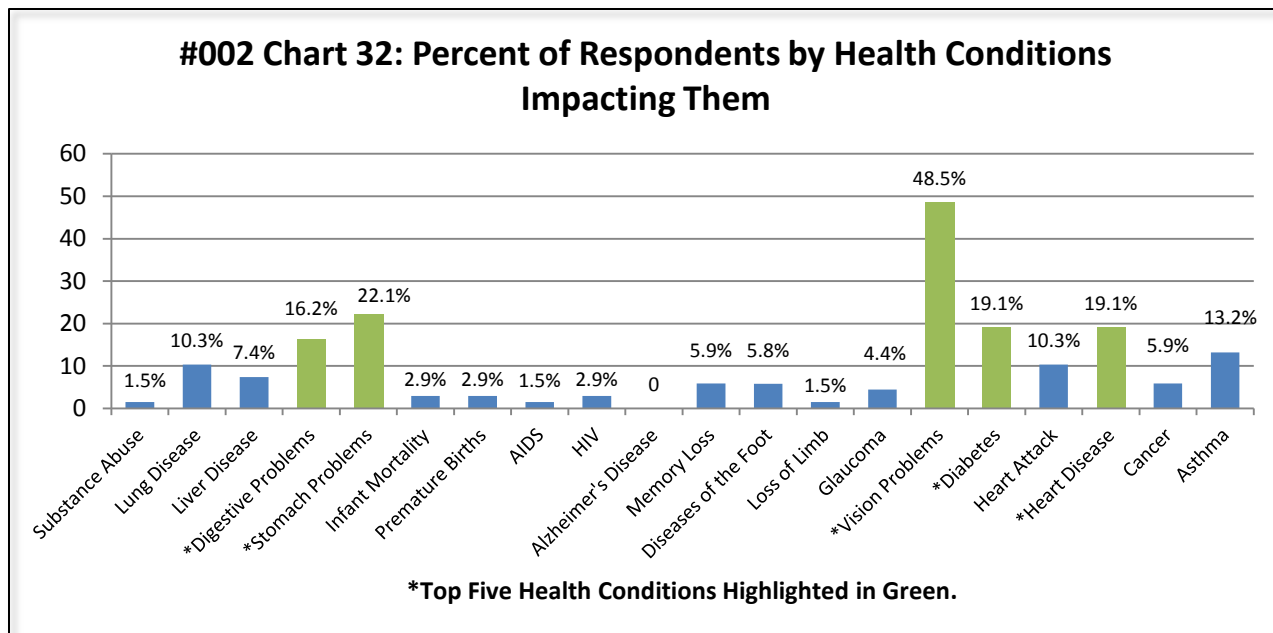
1. Normal Vision Problems (44 respondents, 64.7%);
2. Cancer (40 respondents, 58.8%);
3. Diabetes (39 respondents, 57.4%);
4. Heart Disease (33 respondents, 48.5%);
5. Stomach Problems (32 respondents, 47.1%);
6. Heart Attack (28 respondents, 41.2%);
7. Digestive Problems (23 respondents, 33.8%);
8. Diseases of the Foot (20 respondents, 29.4%);
9. Lung Disease, and Drug, Alcohol or Other Substance Abuse (19 respondents, 27.9%);
and
10. Memory Loss and Liver Disease (17 and 14 Respondents, 25% and 20.6%, respectively).

Other specific health conditions that were not listed, written-in by respondents include:

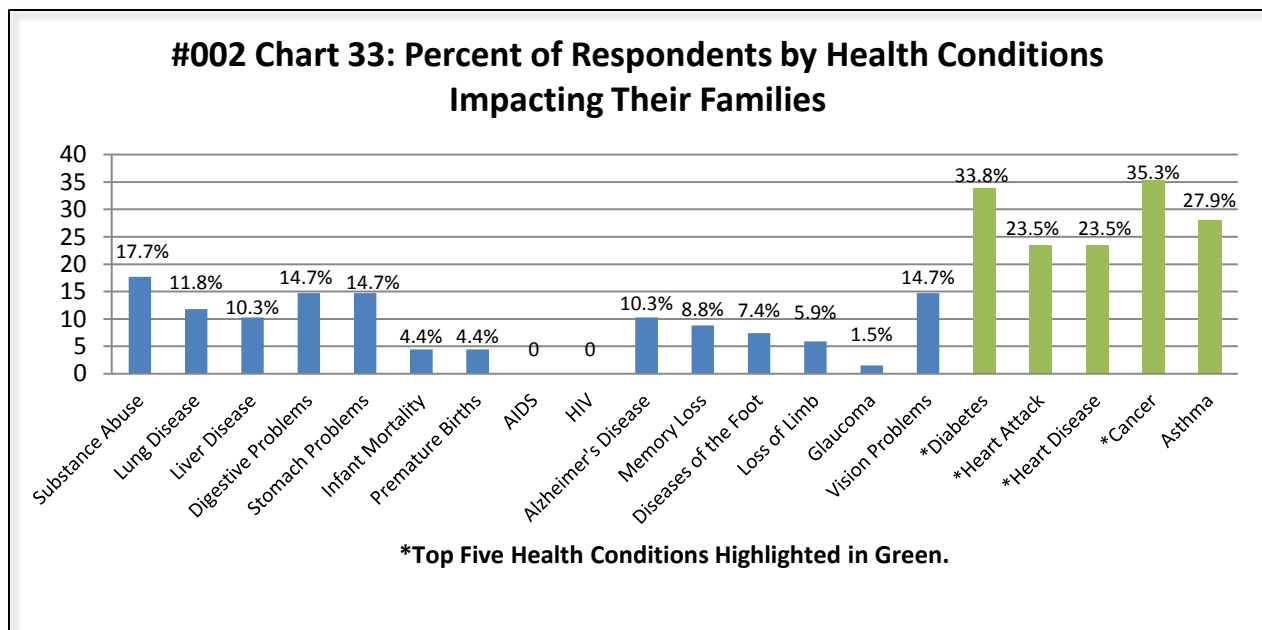
- ADHD – one respondent’s family member (1.4%);
- Cellulitis in legs – one respondent’s family member (1.4%);
- Gout and Sleep Apnea (2.8%) – one respondent (person impacted not specified) ;
- Seizures – two respondent’s family members (2.8%);
- Loss of vision in eye by 80% - one respondent (1.4%);
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) – one respondent member of the community (1.4%);
- Anger management – one respondent (person not specified) – 1.4%);
- Seizures requiring medication – one respondent (1.4%); and
- Panic attacks – two respondents, one individual and one family member (2.8%).

Charts 32 through 34 provide the percentage statistics for the Trident Region on the person most impacted by the particular health condition indicated by each respondent that completed Statement H-7. In each case, the person impacted could have been the individual respondent, a family member, or a member of the community. An examination of the percentage statistics indicate that the highest:

- Individual (respondent) health impacts include: normal vision problems, heart disease, diabetes, stomach problems, and digestive problems.



- Family health impacts include: diabetes, cancer, heart disease, heart attack and substance abuse.



- Community health impacts include: cancer, glaucoma, diseases of the foot, memory loss, drug, alcohol and other substance abuse and Alzheimer's disease.

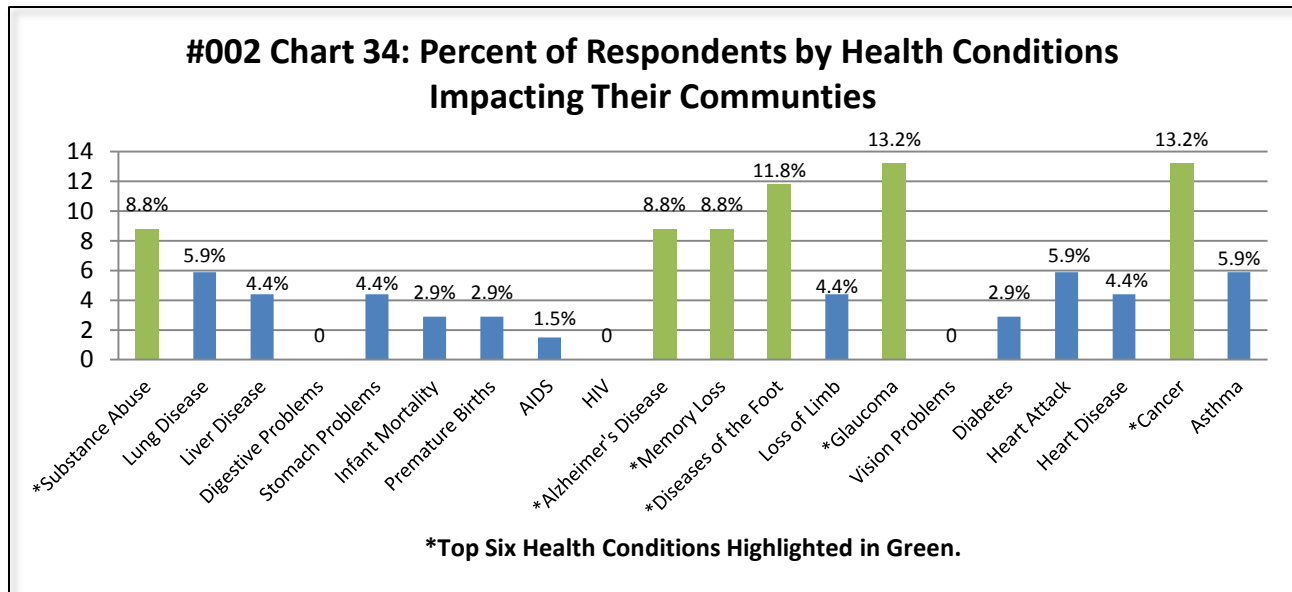
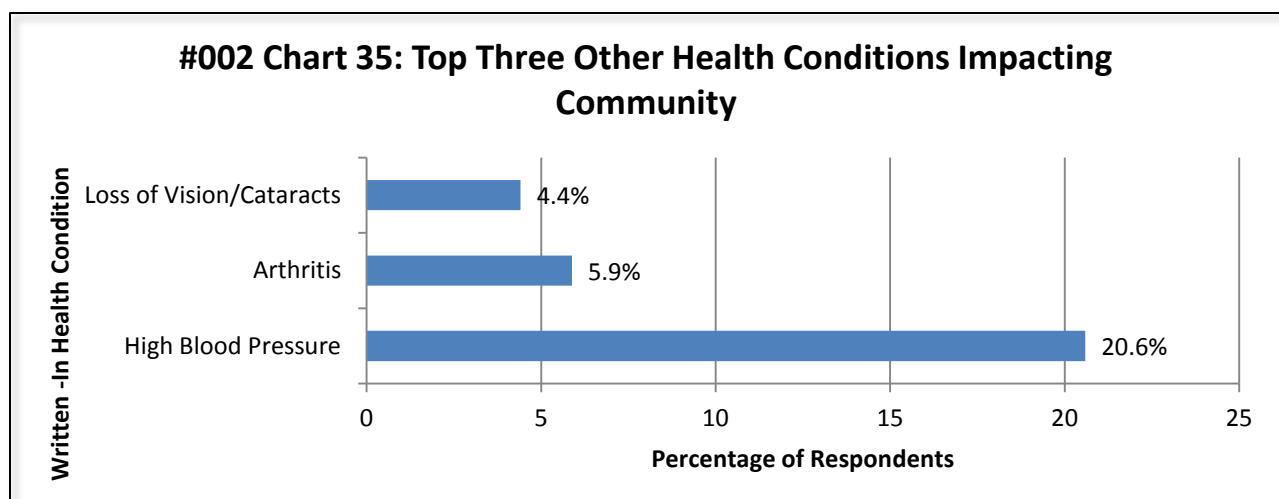


Chart 35 concludes the health and health care supplemental survey section. Respondents were asked to provide information on the other health issues and concerns that impacted the Native American population in the Trident Region. These health concerns include in order of rank:

1. Addressing high blood pressure through routine doctor visits and proper health screenings (14 respondents, 20.6%);
2. Arthritis (4 respondents, 5.9%); and



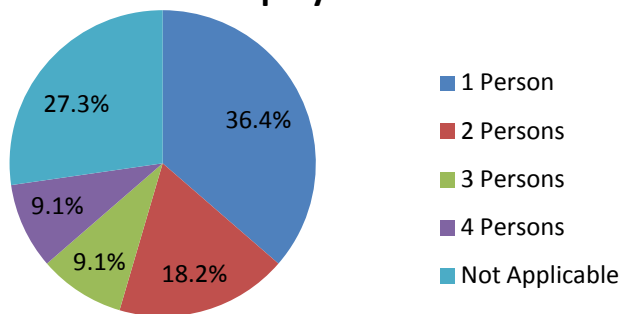
3. Loss of Vision/Cataract procedures (3 respondents, 4.4%).

Section IV: Jobs and Income

The Jobs and Income Section looks to gain insight about employment, income and resources available to respondents and their families in the Trident Region. A total of eleven (9.6%) respondents out of the 114 respondents choosing to complete supplemental sections of the NACNAS, completed the Jobs and Income Section.

Charts 36 and 37 provide percentage information on the number of persons living in the home by their present employment status. An examination of Charts 36 and 37 reveals the following information:

#002 Chart 36: Percent of Respondents Indicating Number of Persons Age 16 and Over That Are Employed



- For larger households with three or more people ages 16 years and over who responded to this section, only one in eleven persons (9.1%) were employed.

- 36.4% of one person households were employed.

- 18.2% of two-person households were employed.

Of those persons who are unemployed:

- 27.3%, for those ages 16 years or older, approximately one out of every four one-person households and over were unemployed.

- 18.2% of two-person households with persons age 16 years and over were unemployed.

Respondents were asked which benefits they received from other sources. These types of benefits can include, but are not

limited to:

- Public or Family Assistance (AFDC and SNAP (Food Stamps));

- Unemployment Benefits;
- Social Security; and/or
- Disability Benefits.

An examination of data indicates that only 9.1% or only one of the eleven respondents indicated that they were receiving benefits from other sources.

In order to gain a much better understanding of the employment status of each working person in who in the household, respondents were asked about the numbers of full-time versus part-time work hours. Chart 38 provides percentage statistics on the each person who is working in the home, by their employment status. Chart 38 indicates that :

- For those homes with more than one person working, that 54.6% of spouses comprise the second person who is working, and they work part-time.
- 9.1% of children, including the first and second child in the home also works part time.
- One in four respondent households (27.3%) did not provide an answer.

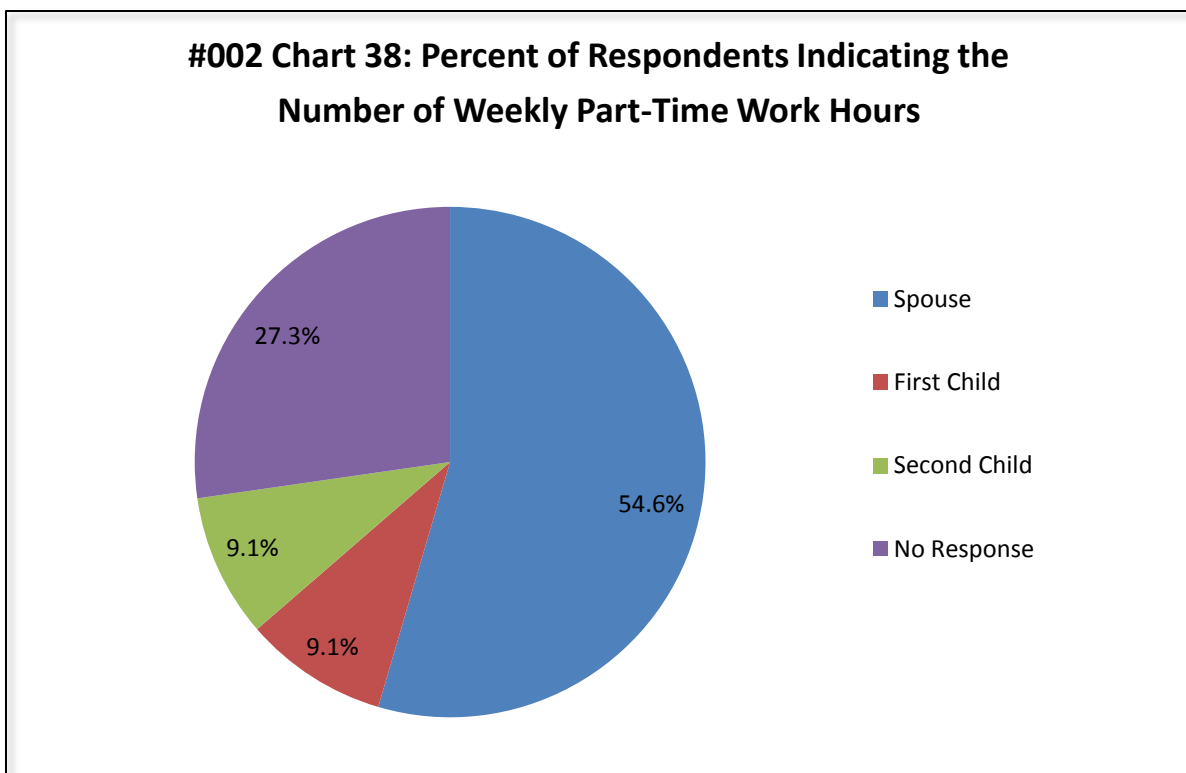


Chart 39 also indicates that four of the eleven respondent households (36.4%) of working households that did not have spouses working were dependent on the oldest child (first son or daughter) of working age to help support the family by working part-time.

Charts 40 through 46 provide information from the respondents in regards to the current employment population of each person age 16 years and over who are eligible to work. These charts show the percentage of respondents who:

- Were unemployed;
- Employed full-time;
- Employed part-time; or
- Employed in the same city or town, different city or town in South Carolina, or in a different state.

In examining the percentage of respondents completing this statement, two of the respondents (18.2%) who were employed indicated that they were employed in the same city or town as the one they live in and, six (6) respondents (54.6%) worked in another city or town within the state of South Carolina.

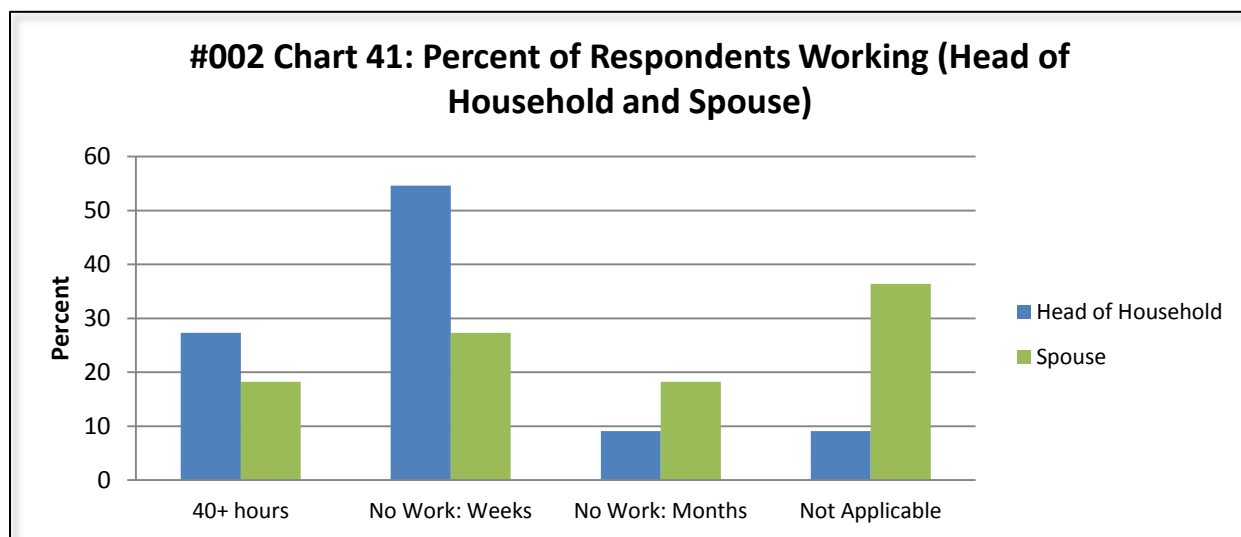
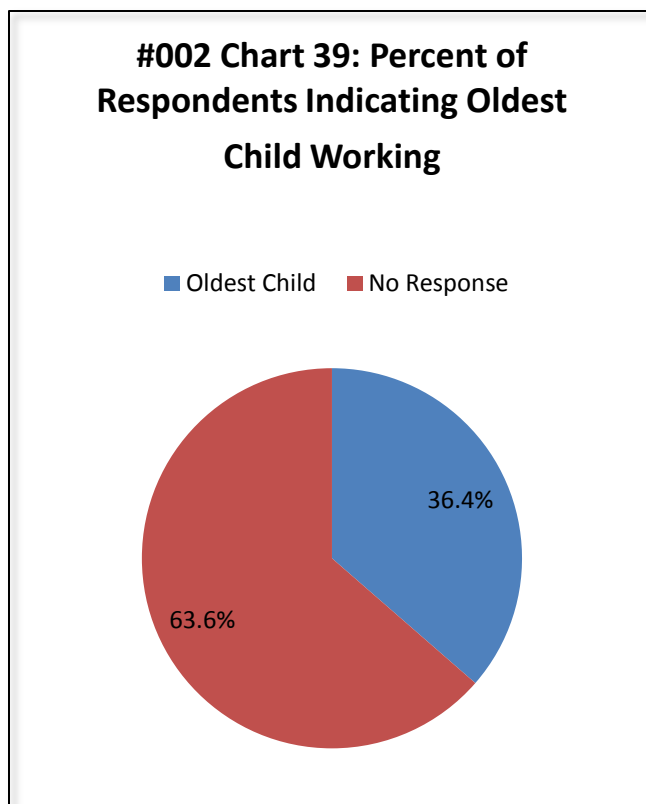


Chart 41 reveals that:

- Only one in four head of household respondents or 27.3% were employed 40 or more hours per week.
- 54.6% of respondents reported of being out of work for a minimum of two weeks per month.
- One out of eleven head of households (9.1%) reported being out of work for at least three months or more.
- Only 18.2% of respondents reported that the spouse worked full time (40 or more hours per week).
- One in four spouses (27.3%) reported of being out of work for a minimum of two weeks per month, while 18.2% of spouses reported being out of work for at least three months or more.

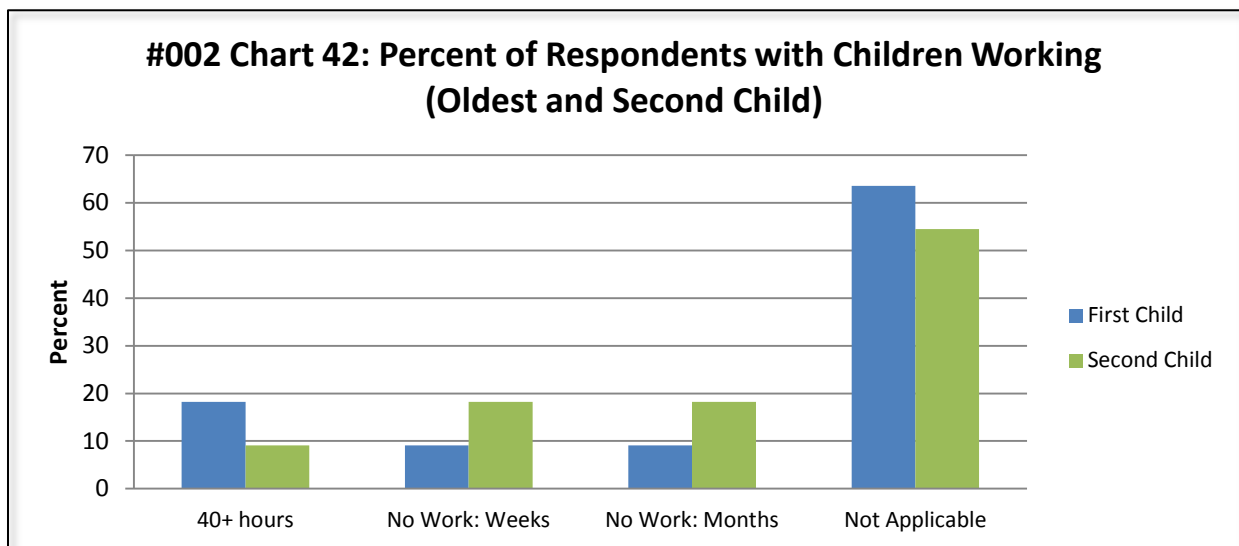


Chart 42 provides respondent percentages for those households in which one or more children of the parents were employed. The percentages reveal:

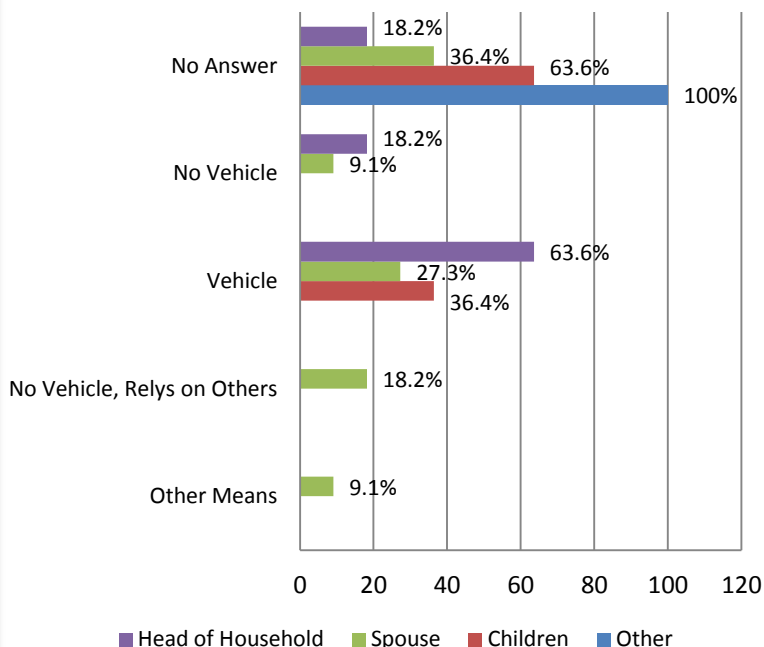
- Only two respondents (18.2%) had a child who was employed full time.
- 9.1% of respondents with a child of working age reported that they were without a job at least two weeks per month.
- 9.1% of respondents with a son or daughter reported that they were (also) out of work for three months or more.

- Only one of the respondents (9.1%) had a second child that worked 40 hours or more each week.
- Twice as many respondents (18.2%) either had a second child who was out of work at least two weeks per month, or had a second child who out of work for three months or more.

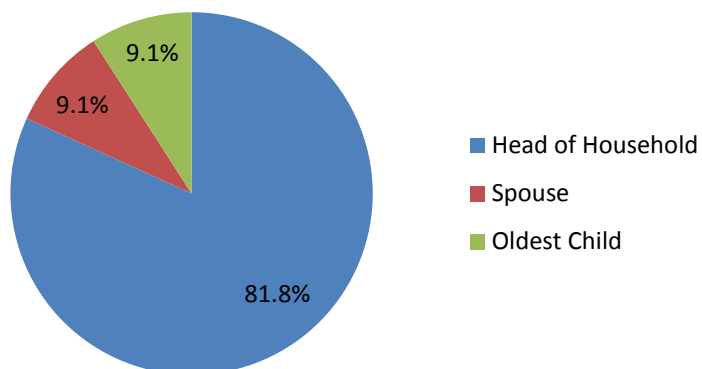
Charts 43 through 45 provide information on how respondents in the Trident Region get to and from home and work. Chart 43 reveals the following information:

- Seven respondents (63.6%) stated that the head of household had access to one car, truck or other vehicle for transportation to and from work, while two respondents (18.2%) did not have access to a vehicle.
- Three respondents (27.3%) stated that they had access to one car, truck, or other vehicle for transportation to and from work while two spouses (18.2%) stated that they rely on an “other” type of unspecified transportation. One spouse each (9.1%) stated that they did not have access to a vehicle, but depended on another family member for transportation to

#002 Chart 43: Percent of Respondents in The Household By Primary Means of Transportation to and From Work

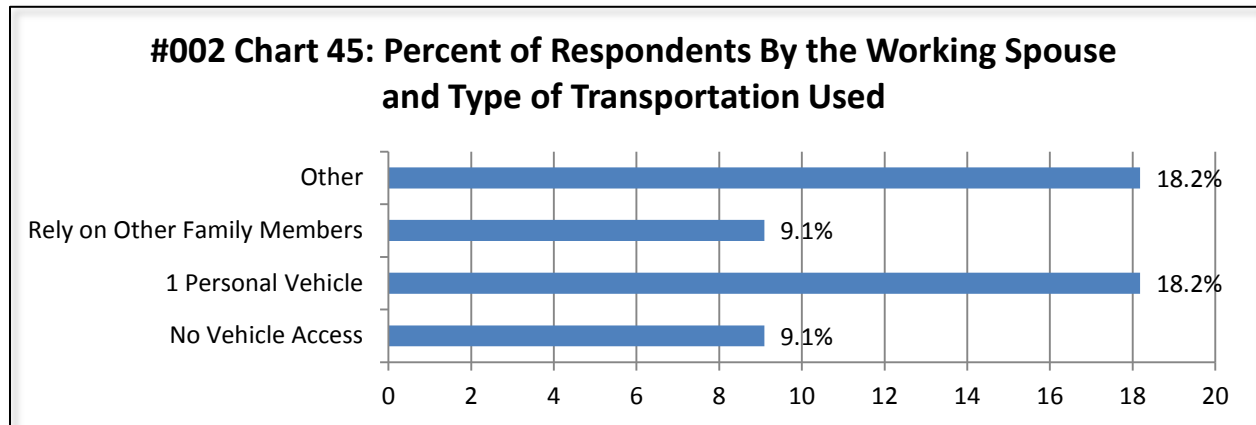


#002 Chart 44: Percent of Respondents By Working Person in the Home Who Uses the Transportation



and from work or they did not access to a vehicle.

- Three respondents (36.6%) with had children that worked and all three had access to one car, truck, or other vehicle for transportation to and from work.
- Chart 44 reveals that of those respondents who were employed, the head of household represented the person who relied on the means of transportation the most (81.8% of respondent households), followed by spouse and the working child (9.1% each, respectively).



- Chart 45 indicates that 18.2% of working spouses (2 of 11 respondents) had access to one vehicle in order to get to work, while 9.1% of spouses either had no access to a vehicle or relied on one or more family members in order to have access to transportation to get to work
- 18.2% of working spouses in Chart 45 also relied on some other means of transportation not listed in order to get to work.
- 18.2% of respondents indicated that the oldest working son or daughter in the home had access to one vehicle as a means of transportation to work.
- 9.1% of respondents indicated that the youngest working age son or daughter had access to one vehicle as a means of transportation to work.

Additional questions from the Jobs and Income section of the NACNAS sought the following information from individuals in the Trident Region:

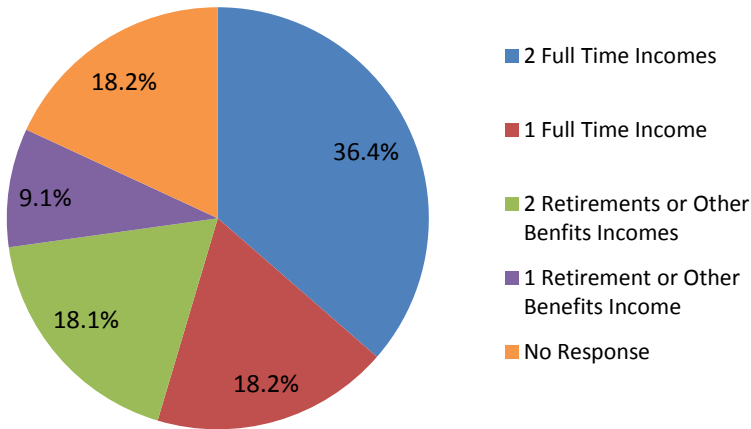
- Number of days per week each person works and the type of job they worked (set shift versus rotating shift) as well as time that the workday begins (Statement JI5);
- Number of working age persons with school age children under age 17 in the home and the availability of childcare (Statement JI6a, JI6b, and JI6c);

- Event(s) that resulted in a change of the working age respondents' employment situation (Statement JI7);
- Feedback regarding how current jobs enables the respondent to earn enough income to support the members of the household (Statement JI8); and
- Details regarding each person in the household who receives public benefits, including public assistance income or income from other sources (Statement JI9).

A summary of the percentage of responses by question reveal the following information for the Trident Region:

- For Statement JI5, the Head of Household was the primary person responsible for working a five day work week (71.4% of respondents, based on seven persons completing this statement).
- Some spouses worked a five day work week (28.6% of respondents).
- The typical work week began at 6:00 AM and consisted of a set work shift of either Mondays-Fridays, Tuesdays through Fridays and one weekend day, or a two day work week with a Friday through Sunday shift to make it a five day work week.
- For Statement JI6a, the number of respondent households consisting of working parents with children, 57.1% or four out of seven households indicated that they were working and had at least one young child under age 17. The ages of the children range from ages 6 to 13 (two respondents) and ages 14-17 (one respondent).
- For Statement JI6b, two of the seven respondents (28.6%) indicated that they had at least two children who required day care or aftercare. These children were between the ages of 6 to 10 years old.
- For Statement JI6c regarding the provision of daycare for working parents who needed this service for their children, two of seven respondents (28.6%) answered this statement. Both respondents indicated that they rely on a parent or guardian to keep their children while they are at work.
- For Statement JI7, which dealt with the event(s) that has changed the respondent's employment situation, the head of household indicated that the current employer had reduced the number of hours that they were allowed to work. This was reported by 36.4 % of respondents. One respondent also indicated that they had lost their job within the last year. In regards to the spouse, only one respondent indicated that their spouse's employer had reduced the number of hours that their spouse was allowed to work. The remaining respondents indicated that no events had occurred to change their employment situation.

#002 Chart 46: Percentage of Respondents in Regards to How They Earn a Household Supporting Income



- For Statement JI8, dealing with how their job enables the respondent to earn enough income to support their family, the following information was revealed in Chart 46:

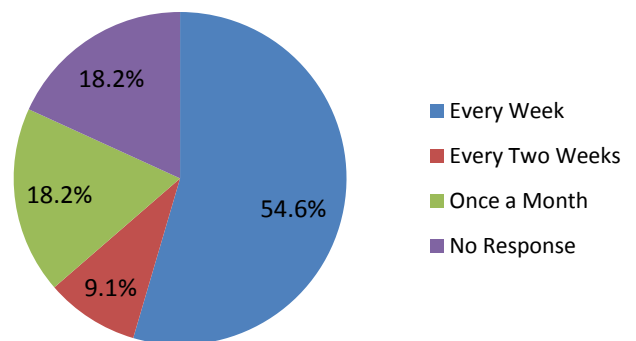
- Of the eleven respondents, 36.4%, or four respondents stated that both persons must be employed (full-time) in order for the members of the household to be supported.

- 18.2% or two respondents stated that the

entire household can be supported off of only one income.

- 18.2% or two respondents stated that the entire household can be supported with the person's retirement pension and the other person's retirement pension, VA or disability benefits.
- One respondent (9.1%) indicated that the entire household can be supported with one person employed full-time and the other person receiving a disability check.
- For Statement JI9 regarding sources of assistance, benefits and other income:
 - 54.6% of head of households (6 of 11 respondents), and 9.1% each of spouses and the oldest son or daughter, respectively stated that their primary source of income was from wages or salaries.
 - In regards to frequency of payment for work in Chart 47, 54.6% of respondents who work and receive wage income stated that they were paid every week,

#002 Chart 47: Percentage of Respondents' Frequency of Payment for Work



9.1% of respondents stated that they were paid every two weeks, and 18.2% of respondents stated that they were only paid once per month.

- For those respondents who were willing to report what they earned based on how frequently that they were paid:
 - Weekly payments ranged from a minimum of \$100.00 to a maximum of \$1,500 with a median weekly payment of \$500.00.
 - Annual income payments ranged from a minimum of \$15,000 to a maximum of \$18,000 based on a household family size of four persons. The maximum household family size in the Trident Region given the reported income was five persons.
- For those spouses living in the Trident Region who reported earned income, 18.2% of spouses were paid either weekly (two respondents) every two weeks (18.2% - two respondents), or once each month. Respective reported income earnings for these three pay frequencies were a minimum of \$78.00 weekly to a maximum of \$200.00 for those respondents paid once each month. From an observation of reported annual income of the spouse, the maximum annual income reported was \$1,700.

Table 10: Percentage of Household Income Expenditure by Category #002

Expense Category of the Household	Percent of Respondents By the Percentage of Monthly Household Income Spent				
	Less Than 15%	16% to 25%	26% to 35%	36% to 49%	50% or More
Housing	----	18.2%	----	----	18.2%
Food	----	45.5%	----	----	9.1%
Utilities	18.2%	18.2%	----	18.2%	----
Gas for Vehicles	45.5%	----	----	----	9.1%
Clothing	18.2%	9.1%	----	9.1%	----
Vehicle Maintenance	27.3%	----	18.2%	----	----
Child Care	27.3%	----	9.1%	----	----
Savings	18.2%	----	----	----	----
Health Care	18.2%	----	9.1%	----	----
Debt	9.1%	----	----	----	----
Entertainment	18.2%	9.1%	----	----	----
Education	9.1%	18.2%	9.1%	----	----

A close inspection of Table 10 reveals that eleven respondents, who chose to provide information for this question, spent the following percentage of their income on each of the various categories. From the Table, the following information is evident:

- For most household expense categories, respondents indicated that they were spending less than 15% of their monthly earned income. The highest percentage of respondents indicated stated that monthly expenditures were for the categories directly related to working and providing for the family: (1) Gas for vehicles (45.5% of respondents), (2) child care and vehicle maintenance (27.3% of respondents), and (3) utilities and clothing respectively (18.3% of respondents).
- Respondents indicated that spending on food, housing, utilities, and education accounted for between 15% and 25% of monthly income.
- At least 18.2% of respondents stated that the majority of monthly household income was spent on housing and utilities. For at least two of the respondents, they stated that 36% to 49% and 50% or more of their monthly household income, respectively was spent on housing and utilities.
- 9.1% of respondents stated that food and gas for vehicles accounted for 50% or more of monthly household income.

Section V: Crime

Crime and criminal activities can devastate individuals, family members and the communities in which people live. The CMA staff sought to obtain information from individual respondents in the Trident Region on issues related to crime. In particular, information was sought relating to how crime impacts individuals and families that live within both urban and rural communities in the Trident Region. A total of 3 (2.6 %) respondents out of the 114 respondents choose to complete supplemental sections of the NACNAS, completed the Crime Section.

Chart 48 provides percentage response information to Statement C-1 identifies up to five issues or concerns related to crime and violence in the community where Trident Region respondents live. Respondents could select more than one issue or concern.

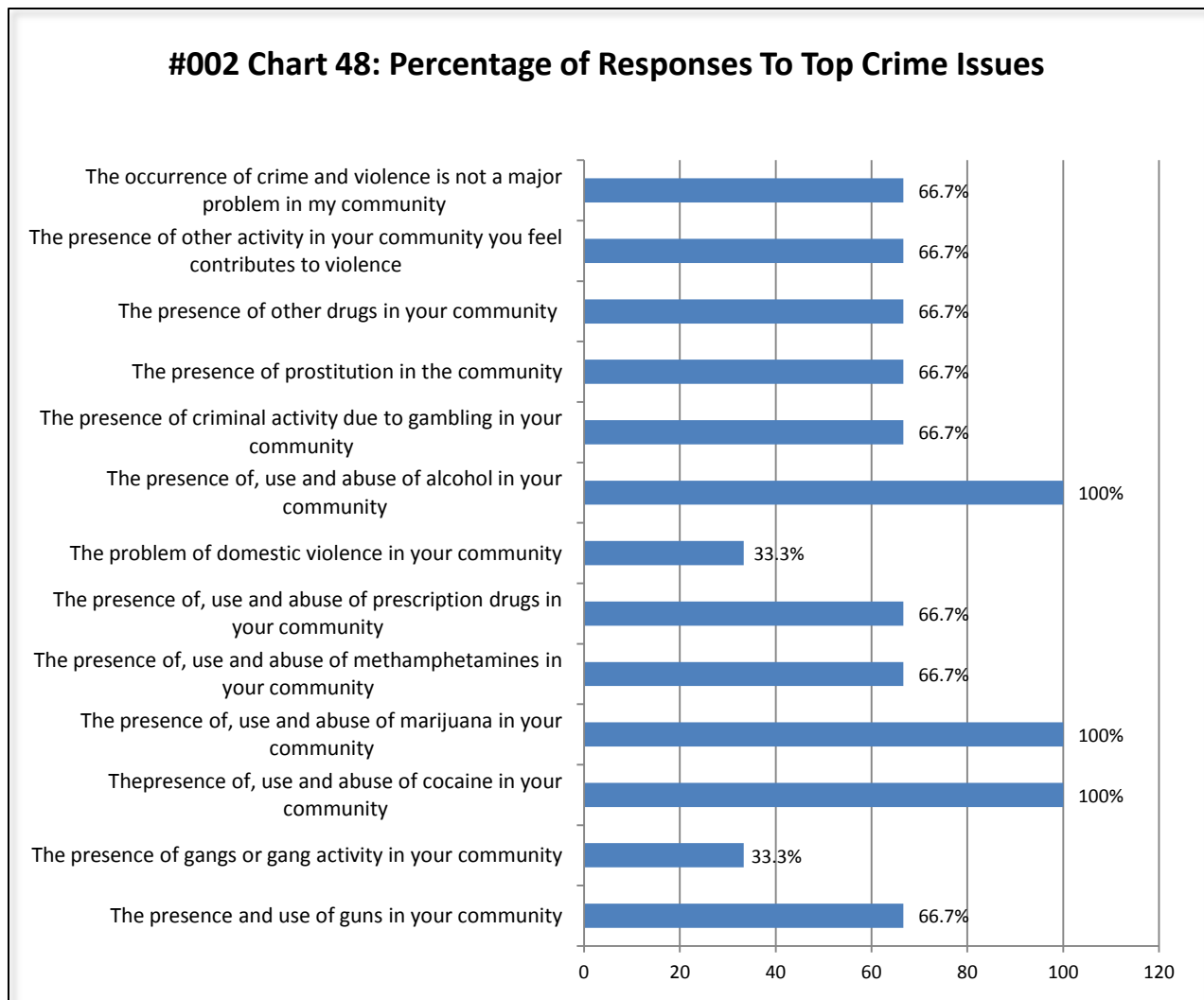
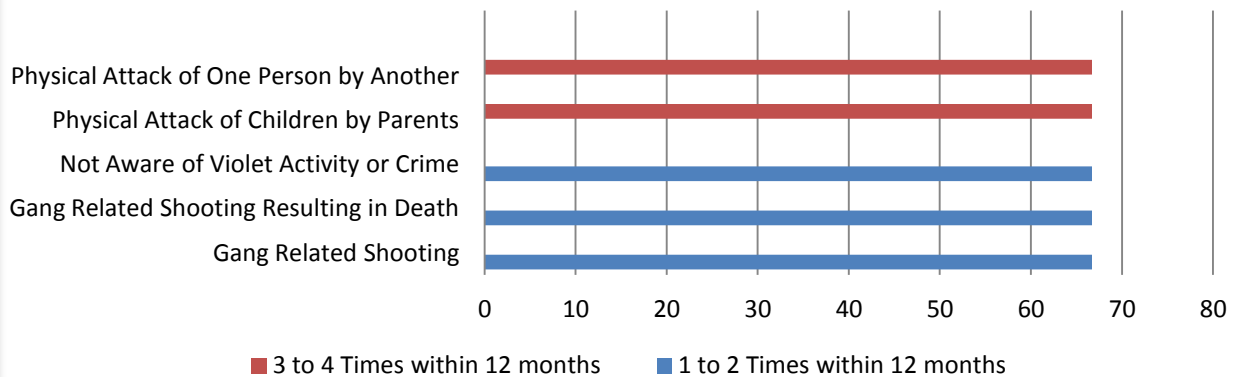


Chart 48 reveals the following information:

- One out of three respondents (33.3%) living in the Trident Region indicated the problem of domestic violence, and the presence of gang and gang activity were problems that were taking place within Native American communities in the Trident Region.
- Two of three respondents (66.7%) indicated several community issues relating to crime and violence that are top concerns to Native Americans living in the Trident Region. These include:
 1. The presence of other drugs in the community;
 2. The presence of prostitution in the community;
 3. The presence, use and abuse of prescription drugs in the community;
 4. The presence, use and abuse of methamphetamines in the community; and
 5. The presence of criminal activity due to gambling in the community.
- 100% or all three Native American respondents indicated three key issues related to crime and violence in the Trident Region:
 1. The presence, use and abuse of marijuana in the community;
 2. The presence, use and abuse of cocaine in the community; and
 3. The presence, use and abuse of alcohol in the community.

In addition to the top five issues or concerns related to crime and violence activities, respondents completing the Crime and Criminal Justice section of the NACNAS were asked to identify the top five types of violent activities occurring in their communities. Respondents were also asked to indicate to the best of their knowledge, the number of times within the past 12 months that these activities have occurred in the community where they live. Chart 49 provides percentage statistics on these issues and the number of times that they have occurred.

#002 Chart 49: Percentage of Respondents Listing the Top Types of Violent Activity and The Response Time(s)



An examination of Chart 49 above reveals two key types of response times: (1) the dark red bars indicate those crime and violence activities which occurred three to four times during the past 12 months, and (2) the dark blue bars indicate those types of violent activities that have occurred one to two times over the past 12 months. Chart 49 provides percentage responses of 66.7% each to three types of events which occurred 1 to 2 times per month over the past year:

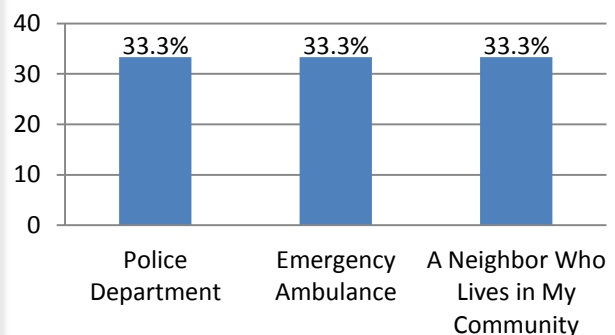
1. A gang related shooting resulting in death;
2. A gang related shooting; and
3. Respondents who were not aware of any violent activity or crime in the Native American communities in which they live in the Trident Region.

In addition, two out of three respondents (66.7%) indicated that two events related to violent activity occurred three to four times during the past 12 months, which were:

1. A physical attack of the parent(s) on the child(ren); and
2. A physical attack of one (adult) person on another (adult).

Statement C-3 asked respondents living in the Trident Region to indicate to the best of their knowledge, the top three responders to events of violence and crime which it occurred in the community. Chart 50 provides percentage statistics on the top three types of respondents. The Chart indicates that at least

#002 Chart 50: Percentage of Respondents By Type of Responder to Events



one of three respondents living in the Trident Region rely on three types of responders the most to incidences of crime and violence:

- A neighbor who lives in the community (33.3% of respondents);
- Emergency – Ambulance or other Urgent Care Vehicles (33.3% of respondents); and/or
- Police Department (33.3% of respondents).

In order to begin to address potential problems related to crime and violence activities taking place within communities of the Trident Region, respondents were asked to provide information related to their ability to volunteer their expertise to violence prevention efforts. Crime and Criminal Justice section of the NACNAS provides percentage statistics on how respondents could volunteer to help children and youth, parents, individuals dealing with substance abuse issues, as well as volunteer their time to other issues that could lead to increased crime and violence in the community.

The following bullet points provides percentage information on areas in which persons in the Trident Region could volunteer their time to assist persons in the community. For each of the following areas listed below related to addressing issues of crime and violence in the community, 33.3% of respondents stated that they would be willing to volunteer to help. These areas of expertise as listed in Statement C-4 include volunteering to:

- Assist people to find a better job to support family members (33.3%);
- Assist people with improving their educational skills (33.3%);
- Work with persons to prevent elder abuse (33.3%);
- Work with persons to prevent domestic violence (33.3%);
- Work with persons with alcohol, drug and substance abuse addictions(33.3%);
- Work with parents to help children to not get involved with criminal activities (33.3%); and
- Work with children to not get involved with gang activities (33.3%).

One of the ways to reduce the likelihood of individual and community activities related to crime and violence is to identify those resources in the community which are available for individuals, family and community members to utilize. Statement C-5 of this section sought information from respondents relating to the location of resources with communities in the Trident Region as well as their proximity to the community. Table 11 provides percentage statistics on the location of community resources in minutes by the type of resource.

Table 11: Percentage of Respondents by Location of Community Resources Available #002

Community Service or Resource	Percent of Respondents by Amount of Time to Reach Service				
	Within 1 to 15 Minutes	Within 16 to 30 Minutes	Within 30 to 45 Minutes	Within 46 or more Minutes	Do Not Know
Teen Pregnancy or Early Parenting Program	-----	33.3%	-----	-----	66.7%
Local Girl Scouts Program	-----	33.3%	-----	-----	66.7%
Local Boy Scouts Program	-----	33.3%	-----	-----	66.7%
Local Boys and Girls Club	-----	-----	-----	-----	100%
Violence and Gang Prevention Program	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Local Library	-----	33.3%	-----	66.7%	-----
Youth Conflict Resolution Program	-----	33.3%	-----	-----	66.7%
Crime and Violence Prevention Program	-----	33.3%	-----	-----	-----
Park with baseball or football fields	66.7%	33.3%	-----	-----	-----
Computer and/or Job Skills Training	-----	-----	33.3%	-----	-----
Local Skating Rink	-----	-----	-----	33.3%	66.7%
Local/Community Swimming Pool	-----	-----	-----	-----	100%
Gym or Recreation Center	-----	33.3%	-----	-----	66.7%
Other Resources	-----	-----	-----	-----	66.7%

The percentage data in Table 11 reveals that:

- The majority of community resources are located within 16 to 30 minutes of where people live. These resources include:
 1. A local or community Boys Scout program (33.3% of respondents).
 2. A local or community Girls Scout program (33.3% of respondents).
 3. A local crime and violence prevention program (33.3% of respondents).
 4. A gym or recreation center (33.3% of respondents).

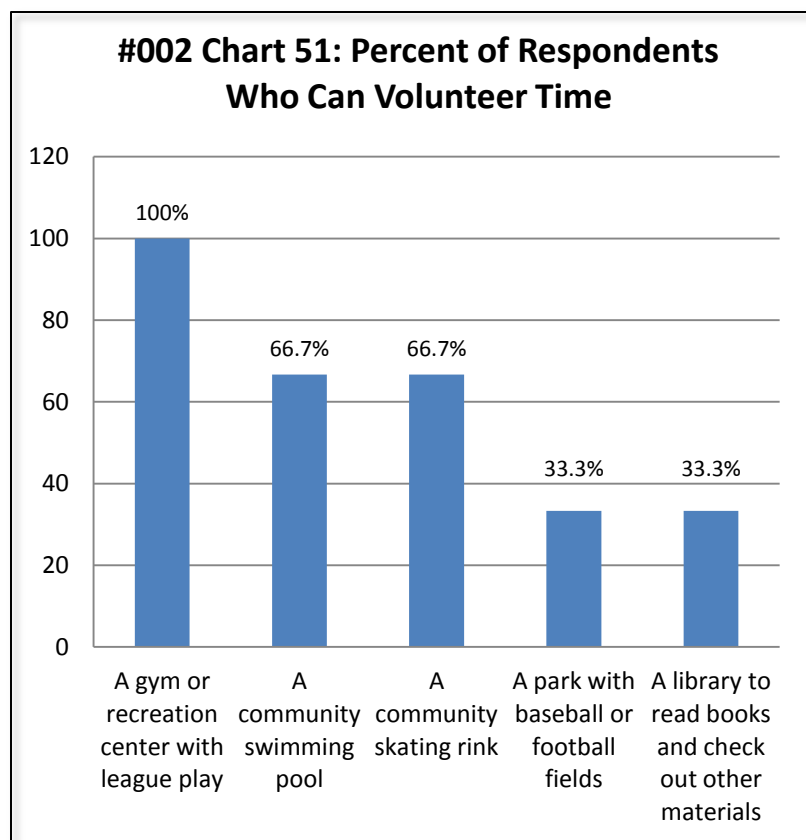
5. A teenage pregnancy or early parenting program (33.3% of respondents).

- One important community resource, a place for computer and jobs skills training, was located within 31 to 45 minutes for 33.3% of respondents.
- Another important community resource, the local library, was stated by 66.7% of respondents as being located over 45 minutes from their community.
- Additionally, the majority of respondents are unaware of and/or not familiar with many of the listed community services and resources in their local areas.

Statement C-6 sought information from respondents in the Trident Region regarding who can volunteer their time to assist with various community activities. Chart 51 provides percentage statistics on the respondents who can volunteer time by the types of available resources located within the communities.

Chart 51 notes that of the available community resources:

- 100% percent of respondents stated that they could volunteer their time at a gym or recreation center that offered league play.
- 66.7% of respondents stated that they would be willing to volunteer their time at either a community skating rink or community swimming pool.
- 33.3% of respondents stated that they would be willing to volunteer at a park with baseball or football fields.
- 33.3% of respondents stated that they would be willing to volunteer to spend time at a local library to either read books or help an individual, family or community members by checking out library materials.



Section VI: Housing

A total of eight (7.1%) respondents out of the 114 respondents choosing to complete supplemental sections of the NACNAS, completed the Jobs and Income Section. The Housing Section of the NACNAS asked questions about the availability of and access to clean, safe and affordable housing within the communities of the Trident Region for Native Americans.

Chart 52 provides information on the total number of respondents in the Trident Region by their current homeownership status during the time of the administration of the survey. An examination of both sets of statistics reveals the following:

- Approximately 50% of respondent households (4 respondents) stated that they:
 - Did not have a place to live (12.5%-one respondent),
 - Do not live in a home, but live with an immediate member of the family (25%-two respondents), or
 - Live with a non-family member or guardian (12.5%-one respondent).
- Three out of the eight respondents (37.5%) indicated that they currently own their home and pay the mortgage or other home loan.

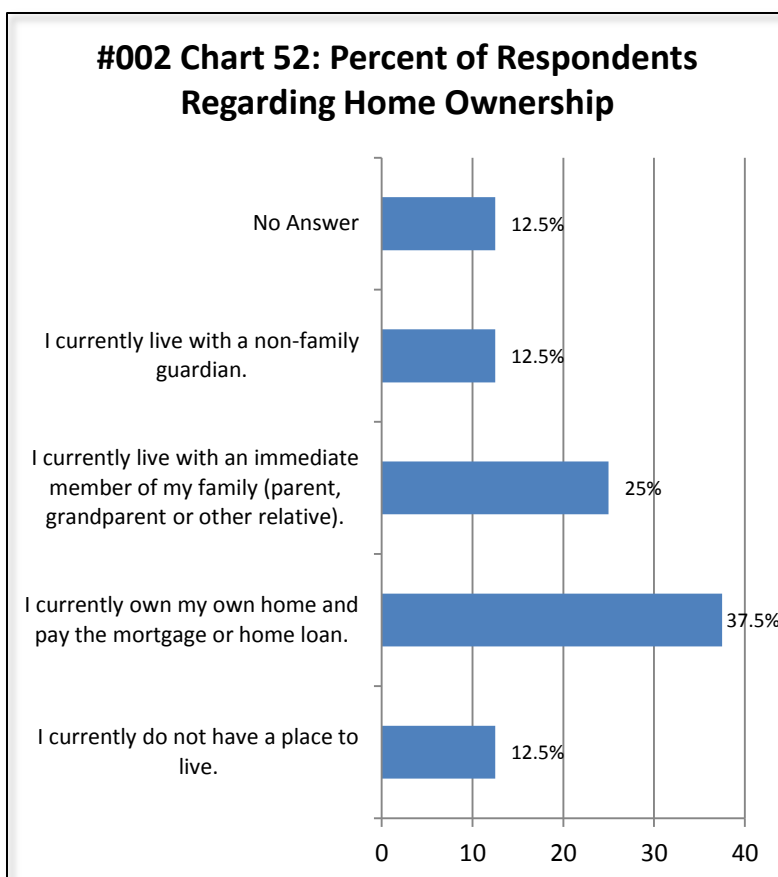


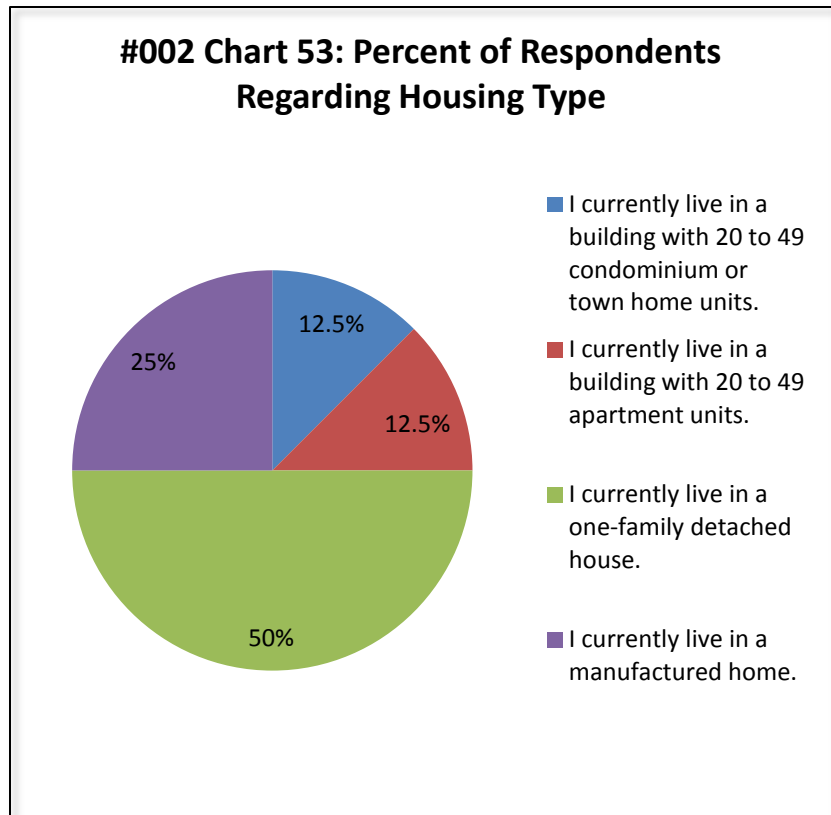
Chart 53 provides statistics on the percentage of respondents in the Trident Region by the type of housing in which the respondents live. Of the eight respondents who completed this question:

- 50% or 4 respondents stated that they live in a one-family detached house that is separated from other houses.

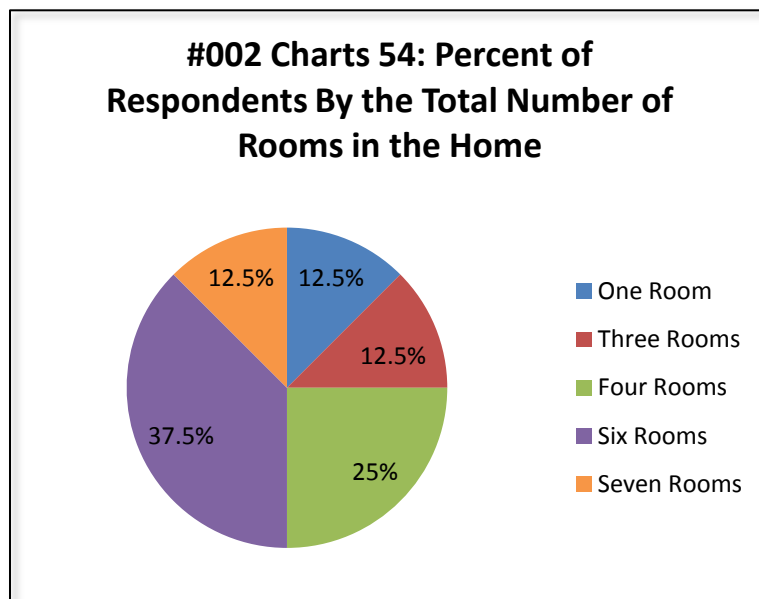
- 25% (2 respondents) stated that they live in a manufactured (mobile) home.
- 12.5% (1 respondent) stated that they live in a 20-49 unit apartment complex.
- 12.5% (1 respondent) stated that they live in a 20-49 unit condominium complex.

Respondents were asked to provide information on the structural features of the home, apartment, condominium, or town home in which they live. These statements sought the following information from each respondent:

- The total numbers of rooms in the type of home you currently live (Statement H-3).
- The year in which the homes in which they live were built (Statement H-4).



- The total number of bedrooms in the home (Statement H-5).

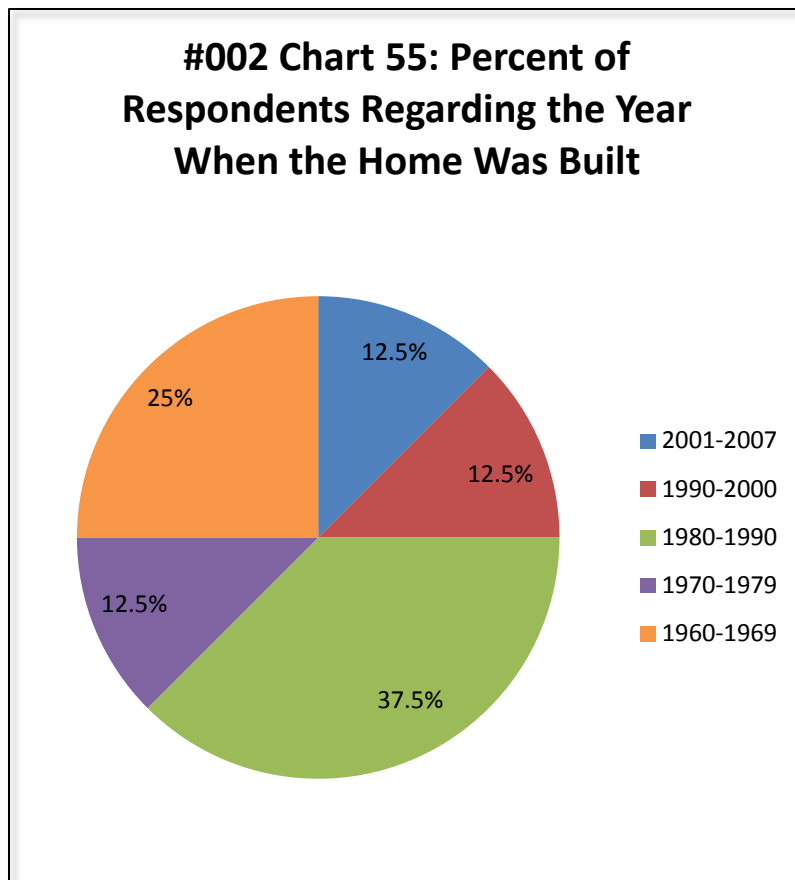


Charts 54 through 55 provide percentage statistics for the type of home, the year in which the home was built, and the total number of bedrooms in the home.

Chart 54 reveals that in regards to the total number of room in the home, the respondent families live in many different sized housing throughout the

Trident Region. Of the eight respondents, one respondent (12.5%) lived in a one-room home, three-room home, and a home with seven rooms, respectfully. Three of the eight respondents (37.5%) stated that they live in a home with six (6) rooms, and two of the respondents (25%) stated that they live in a home with four rooms.

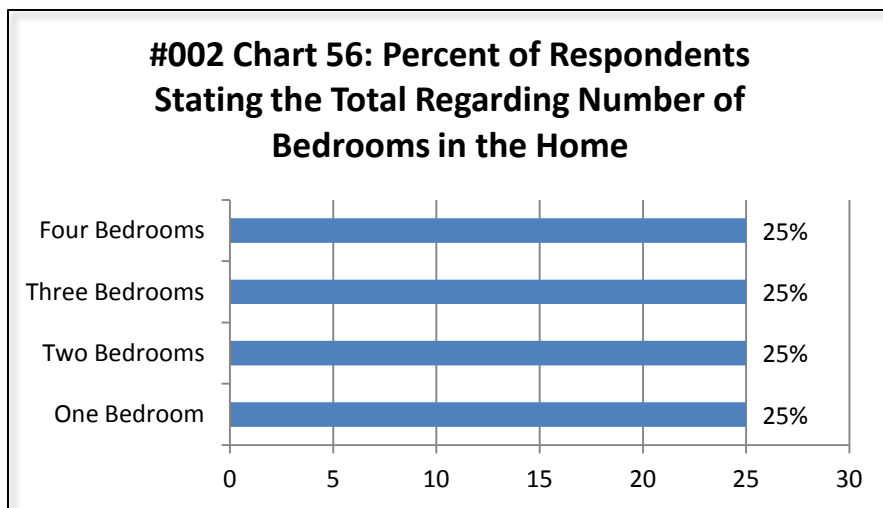
Chart 55 provides percentage statistics on respondents living in the home by the year of when the home or housing unit was built. When examining the data, it reveals that:



- 37.5% of the respondents (3 respondents) lived in homes that ranged between 20 years and 30 years of age (built between 1980 and 1990).
- 25% of the respondents (2 respondents) lived in homes that ranged between 40 and 50 years of age (built between 1960 and 1969).
- 12.5% of respondents (1 respondent each) lived in homes that ranged between thirty and forty years (built between 1970 and 1979), ten and twenty years of age (built between 1990 and 2000), and one to ten years of age (built between 2001 and 2007).

When taken collectively, the percentages in Chart 55 reveals that 75% of the respondents (6 of 8 respondents) currently live in homes that range from thirty to fifty years of age.

Chart 56 provides percentage statistics on the total number of bedrooms that are in the home. This statistic can provide information regarding the number of persons per household living in the home. Chart 56 reveal that an equal percentage of respondents (2 respondents each, 25%) stated that they live in one, two, three and four bedroom homes.



When the information on the number of bedrooms is utilized collectively with the information from Statements H-4 and H-5 (the year the home was built and the total number of rooms in the home), this can provide insight into the structural conditions of the home, and potential

areas that may be of concern to Native American families living in the Trident Region.

Additionally, a more detailed look at the structural features of the housing stock from which the Native American population resides can be from information provided by respondents on the total number of bathrooms (H-6) and other the structural features (H-7) of their homes.

Chart 57 provides the percentage statistics on the total number of bedrooms in the home. Table 15 provides data on the key structural features currently available for the home, apartment, town home, and condominium in which respondents live.

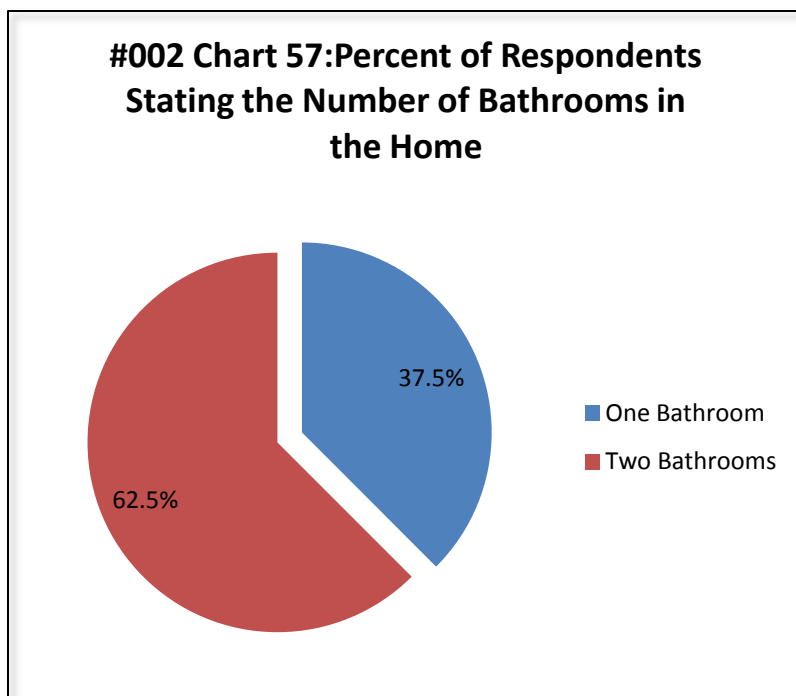


Chart 57 shows that a total of 5 respondent households (62.5% of households that answered Statement H-6 of the Housing section), lived in homes with two bathrooms. The remaining three respondent households (37.5% of households) lived in homes with one bathroom.

When Table 12 is examined, it is important to not assume that all houses look the same or have the same features. An equally important consideration when reviewing Table 12 is to note

that just because the Trident Region respondent did not select the particular structural feature for the home in which they live, this does not mean that their home or other homes in the communities of the Trident Region, do not have those particular structural features.

Table 12: Structural Features Currently Available By Type of Housing in Which the Respondent and Those Members Living in the Housing Unit #002

Structural Features Indicated By Respondents As Currently Available In the Home	Percent of Respondents in the Trident Region By Type of Home In Which The Respondent and Those Members Living in the Housing Unit				
	Detached Home	Apartment	Town Home	Condominium	Mobile Home
Hot and Cold Piped Water	----	----	----	----	----
A Bathtub	----	----	----	----	----
A Shower	----	----	----	----	----
A Sink With Piped Water	----	----	----	----	----
A Range or Stove to Cook Meals	----	----	----	----	----
A Refrigerator to Store Food Products	----	----	----	----	----
A Telephone to Make and Receive Phone Calls	25%	----	----	----	75%
A Computer in the Home	25%	----	----	----	37.5%
Availability of Cable Service	12.5%	----	----	----	50%
Other Specific Feature	12.5%	----	----	----	12.5%

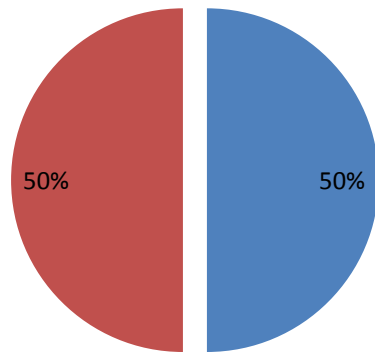
The percentages reveal that:

- Having a telephone was a common feature in 25% of detached homes and 75% mobile homes.
- Respondents stated that respectively, two of the eight detached homes (25%) and three out of eight mobile homes (37.5%) had a computer in the home.
- Respondents indicated that only four of eight homes (50%) had available cable service.
- One out every four respondents returning the Housing section of survey indicated that they had some other special structural feature in their home, but these features were not specified.

In addition to asking Native American respondents living in the Trident Region about their housing arrangements and structural features of their homes, Statement H-8 asked

#002 Chart 58: Percent of Respondents Indicating the Total Number of Vehicles Kept at Home

■ One Automobile ■ Two or More Automobiles



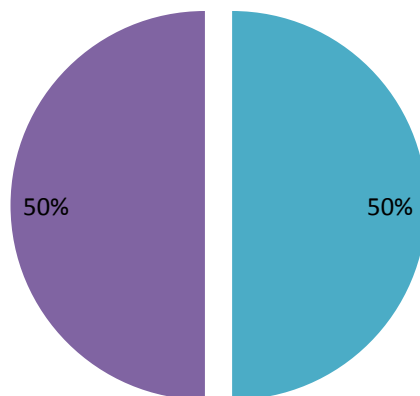
respondents to provide information on the number of automobiles and other vehicles that are kept at home and are available for immediate use by members of the family. Chart 58 provides percentage statistics on the number of vehicles at home that are available for immediate use. Percentage information for Chart 58 reveals that:

- 50% of Trident Region respondent households completing Statement H-8 had at least one vehicle available for immediate use

- The remaining 50% of Trident Region respondents (4 households) indicated that they had access to two or more vehicles available for immediate use.

#002 Chart 59: Percent of Respondents Indicating the Total Acreage on the Which Home is Located

■ Less Than One-half Acre ■ One-half to One Acre



Statement H-9 asked respondents living in the Trident Region to provide information on the total number of acres in which the house they live in is located on. Chart 59 indicates that for the Native American Population in the Trident Region, that:

- 50% or four respondents live in homes on less than one half acre.

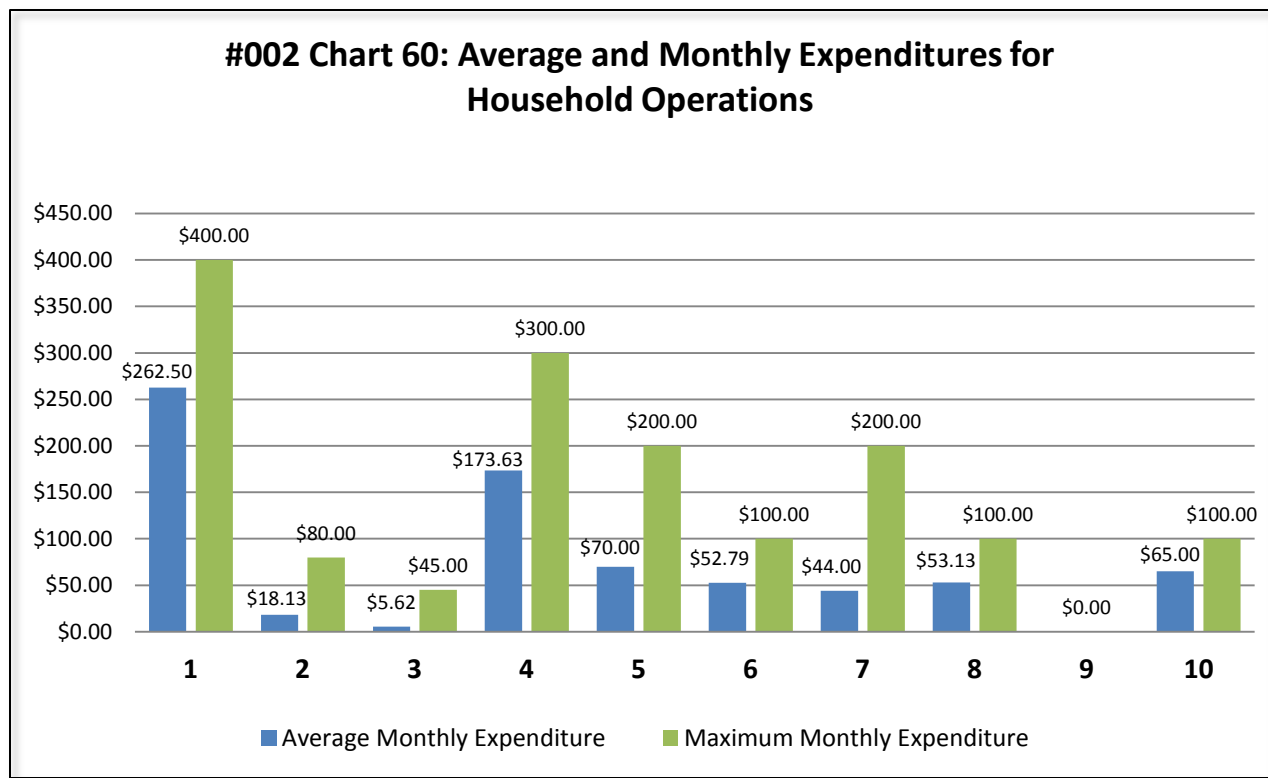
- 50% or four respondents live in homes with acreage

between one-half acre and one acre.

The Housing Section sought information from Native American respondents in the Trident Region, on the estimated amount of the mortgage payment for home owners, and the estimated amount of the rental payment for those who rent their home. An examination of the response information revealed that two respondents chose to answer this statement. These respondents indicated that their monthly mortgage amount ranged between \$317.00 and \$400.00. The monthly rental amount reported by the one respondent was also \$400.00 each month.

Chart 60 provides response information on the estimated the total amount of household income that is spent on ten items needed to operate the houshold. These items include:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Food | 6. Telephone |
| 2. Water Bill | 7. Cell Phone |
| 3. Sewer Bill | 8. Cable Bill |
| 4. Electricity | 9. Oil, Wood, Kerosene |
| 5. Gas | 10. Clothing |



A close inspection of Chart 60 reveals that of the eight respondents that completed Statement H-11, the top five highest average monthly expenditures of income for households was for the following items:

1. Food (\$262.50)
2. Electricity (\$173.63)
3. Gas (\$70.00)
4. Clothing (\$65.00)
5. Cable (\$53.13)

Respondents average monthly expenditures in the Trident Region centered around the key areas that are vital to maintaining and operating the household. The top three areas of maximum expenditures for households were:

1. Food - \$400.00 per month,
2. Electricity - \$300.00 per month, and
3. Gas and Cell Phone and (each \$200.00 per month).

Statement 12 of the Housing section of the Needs Assessment asked respondents to provide information on the type of business that they may own, whether it was a full-time or part-time business operation, and its period of operation during the year. None of the respondents stated that they operated a business at any point during the year. However, one respondent did state that the home in which they live was located on agricultural land.

Statement H-13 asked respondents in the Trident Region to indicate which housing resources were available for the head of household or members of their family, and how far were these resources from the community. Chart 61 provides percentage responses for those respondents who identified the housing resources needed to best assist individuals and members of the their families. Chart 61 provides the following findings:

- 62.5% of Native Americans in the Trident Region who completed Statement H-13 (5 respondents) indicated that they were unaware of any available housing assistance programs in close proximity to the community in which they live.
- 50% or four respondents in the Trident Region indicated that in regards to housing and housing assistance, programs would be needed in order to best assist individuals and family members, regardless of where they live within the Trident Region.

- Two respondents or 25% stated that other housing resources were available for the primary provider of housing for individuals and members of their family. However, these two respondents did not state explicitly what type of information these resources are.

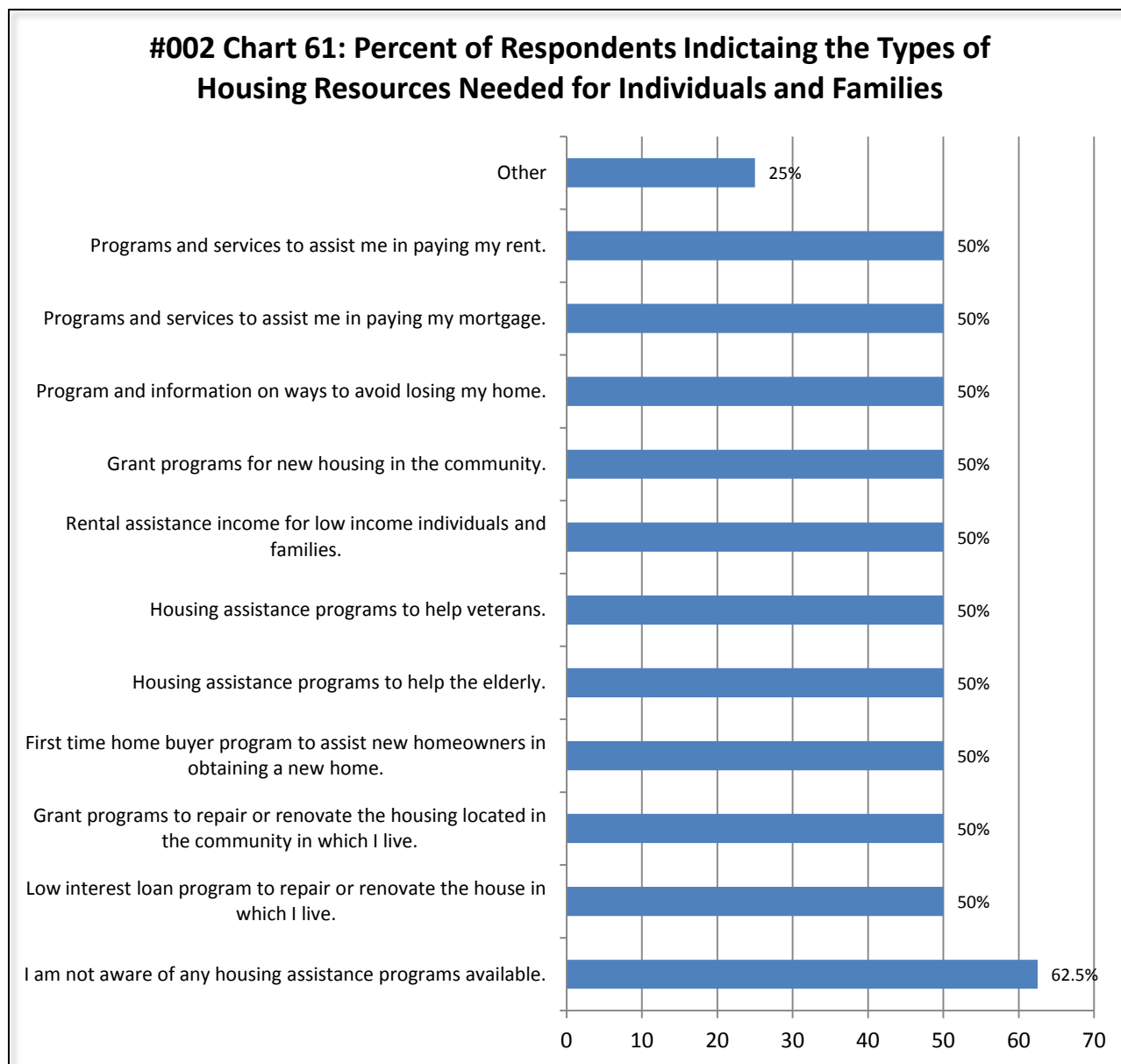


Table 13 provides percentage information on the availability of housing assistance resources for the members of the Native American population. Chart 62 provides percentage response information regarding the percentage of Native Americans in the Trident Regions who indicated that the various housing assistance programs and services were not available in the community.

An examination of Table 13 indicates that only one in eight respondents in the Trident Region were aware of any type of housing assistance program in close proximity to the community in which they live. Respondents indicated that they were aware of only three types of assistance programs (each located within 1 to 15 minutes of the local community):

1. Housing Assistance Programs for the Elderly;
2. First Time Homebuyer Program to Assist New Homeowners in Obtaining A Home; and
3. Rental Assistance Program Program for Low Income Individuals and Families.

Table 13: Availability of Housing Resources for Individuals and Families #002

Top Types of Housing Resources for Individuals and Families	Percent of Respondents By Location in Minutes of Closest Housing Resource				
	Not Available	Under 15 Minutes	15-30 Minutes	31- 45 Minutes	46 + Minutes
Unaware of Available Housing Assistance Programs	----	----	----	----	----
Low Interest Loan Programs To Repair or Renovate the Home	----	----	----	----	----
Grant Programs to Repair or Renovate the Housing Located in the Community in Which I Live	----	----	----	----	----
First Time Home Buyer Program to Assist New Homeowners in Obtaining A New Home	----	12.50%	----	----	----
Housing Assistance Programs to Help the Elderly	----	12.50%	----	----	----
Housing Assistance Programs to Help Veterans	----	----	----	----	----
Rental Assistance Programs for Low Income Individuals and Families	----	12.50%	----	----	----
Grant Programs for New Housing in the Community	----	----	----	----	----
Program and Information on Ways to Avoid Losing My Home	----	----	----	----	----
Programs and Services to Assist Me in Paying My Mortgage	----	----	----	----	----
Programs and Services to Assist Me in Paying My Rent	----	----	----	----	----
Other (Specific Resource)	----	----	----	----	----

#002 Chart 62: Percent of Respondents Indicating That Various Housing Resources Are Not Available

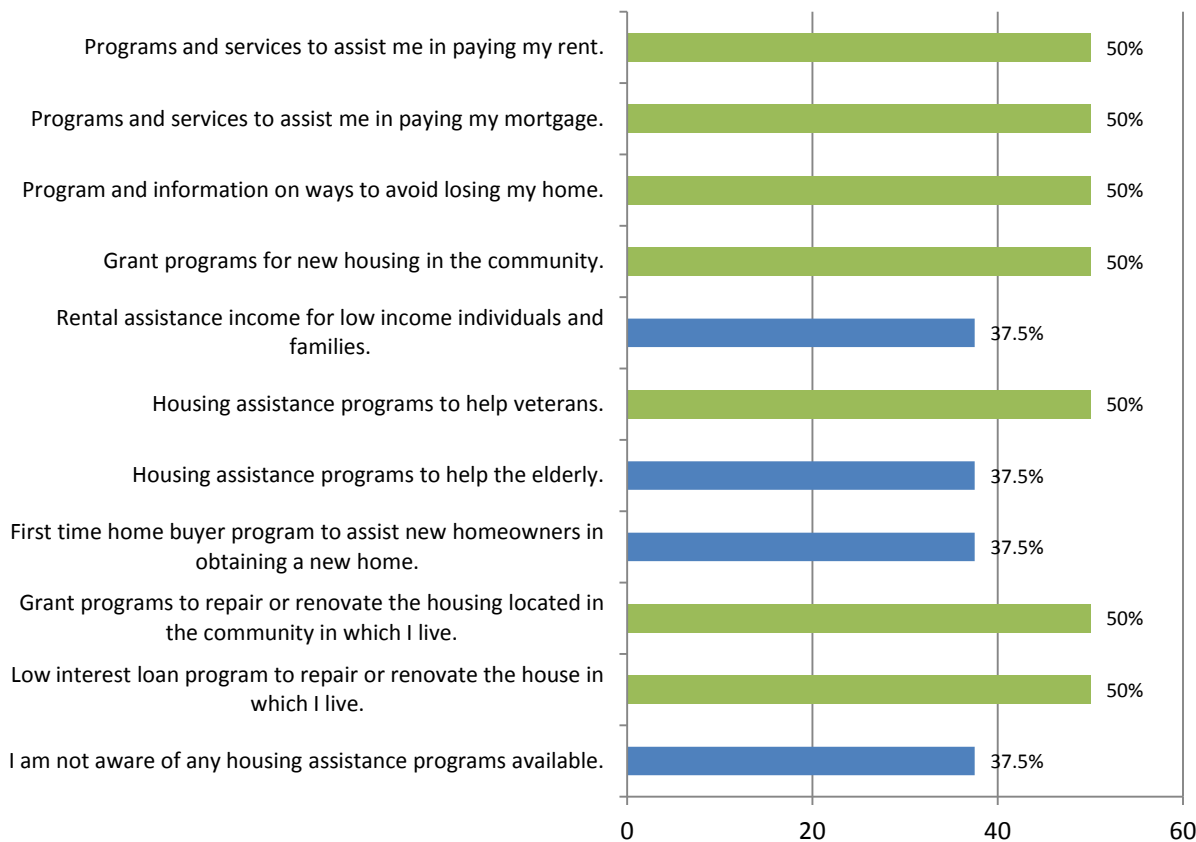


Chart 62 provides percentage statistics on the percentage of families stating that housing resources are not available for Native American individuals and families. Several key findings can be seen when reviewing Chart 62:

- 50% (or 4 out of 8) respondents indicated that the following housing program resources were not available:
 - Programs and services to assist with rental payments;
 - Programs and services to assist with mortgage payments;
 - Programs and information on ways to avoid losing the home;
 - Grant programs for new housing in the community;
 - Housing assistance programs to help veterans;
 - Grant programs to repair or renovate housing; and

- Low interest loan program to repair or renovate housing units in the community.
- 37.5% (3 out of 8) respondents indicated that the following resources were not available:
 - Rental assistance income for low income families and the elderly; and
 - First time homebuyer programs to help new homeowners obtain a new home.

Statement H-14 sought information from respondents in the Trident Region on whether or not they had applied for home loan assistance through the existing loan programs. Findings from the data reveal that at three of the eight respondents (37.5%) sought out and applied for home loan assistance. These three respondents applied for the following loans:

- HUD-FHA Loan (1 respondent – 12.5%);
- Housing Loan from a private bank (1 respondent - 12.5%); and
- Other Lending Company (1 respondent – 12.5%).
- Another type of home loan or assistance program: Regional Council of Government (2 respondents-25%)

Although these respondents did apply for these loans, no information was made available as to whether they were successful in receiving the home assistance loan.

Section VII: Cultural Development

A total of 4 (3.5 %) respondents out of the 114 respondents choosing to complete supplemental sections of the NACNAS, completed the Cultural Development Section. The Cultural Development section of the NACNAS focused on cultural awareness and developmental activities for the State and the Native American population. During the administration of this section, the CMA staff sought information in the following areas:

- To identify the types and frequency of cultural events held by Native American tribes, groups and interest organizations within South Carolina;
- To obtain information from Native American Communities as to the best way(s) that the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs could make information available to them throughout the year;
- To develop best approaches and practices for the Commission to disseminate information relative to state and federal programs and services essential to improving the quality of life of Native Americans; and
- To identify ways to best seek input from and work with Native American leaders and citizens to prioritize ways to strategically address issues related to poverty and deprivation within and across their communities.

All four respondents (100%) provided feedback to the first question regarding the way they receive information. Cultural Development Section asked respondents from the Trident Region to provide information on the length of time that they have lived in South Carolina in months and years. An examination of the response information reveals that all four respondents were Native American; however, they did not reveal how long that they have lived in South Carolina. In regards to tribal affiliation, the respondents indicated affiliation with the following entities:

- Two of the respondents (50.0%) indicated that they were Creek Indian; and
- Two of the respondents (50.0%) did not indicate their tribal affiliation.

Table 14 provides the percentage data for the top three ways that information could be made available to Native Americans of the Trident Region from the first question.

Table 14: Ranking of Top Three Ways to Make Information Available #002

Best Way(s) That Information Could Be Made Available to Individuals and Families	Percent of Trident Region Respondents Ranking Each Information Item				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
I Best Use Information in Printed Form	25%	25%	50%	-----	-----
I Best Use Information Placed on a Computer Website	25%	25%	-----	-----	-----
I Best Use Information Explained to Me By A Family Member	-----	50%	-----	-----	-----
I Best Use Information That Is Explained To Me By A Chief, Tribal Leader or Elder	50%	-----	50%	-----	-----
I Best Use Information That Is Made Available in Spanish	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
I Best Use Information That Is Explained Through An Interpreter	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
I Best Use Information That Is Explained Through Another Way	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The Table 14 data highlighted in red indicates that:

1. The best way to provide information to respondents completing this section, is to rely on the Chief, Tribal Leader or Elders to provide information to tribal members and their family (50%).
2. Family members were ranked second by respondents as a key source of obtaining information (50%).
3. The third best method of receiving information as stated by respondents was to obtain information provided in printed form (50%).

Table 15 provides percentage information regarding the top ways that the Commission for Minority Affairs (CMA) and other agencies could work in partnership with Native American communities to address issues related to poverty and deprivation within in the Trident Region.

**Table 15: Ranking of Top Ways to Work Together With Community Leaders
On Poverty and Deprivation Issues #002**

Best Way(s) To Work in Partnerships With Community Leaders on Issues Related to Poverty and Deprivation	Percent of Respondents Ranking Each Information Item				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
I Prefer to Receive Information Through Radio Public Service Announcements (PSA's)	----	75%	----	----	----
I Prefer to Receive Information Through Local Television Channels In My Area	50%	25%	----	----	----
I Prefer to Receive Information on a VHS, CD, or DVD so that I can review it.	50%	----	----	----	----
I Prefer to Receive Information on a VHS, CD, or DVD or in print in Spanish.	----	----	----	----	----
I Will Need an Interpreter to Help Me to Understand the Information That I Receive	----	----	----	----	----
I Will Prefer to Receive Information Through Some Other Means	----	----	----	----	----

The data in Table 15 reveals that the respondents only provided a first and second ranking to items as it relates to working with the CMA staff to address issues relating to poverty and deprivation in the Trident Region. These first and second items and ranked preferences expressed by the respondents were:

1. Receiving information through local TV channels in my area (50%) and reviewing information on VHS, CD or DVD (50%); and
2. Receiving information through Public Service Announcements (75%).

Table 16 provides data from respondents regarding ways that the CMA can provide various statistical data, state and federal programs, information on services and related resource listings on the agency's website to assist Native Americans. Each respondent was asked to rank a minimum of five subject or issue areas that they wished to have the Commission for Minority Affairs provide information on a periodic basis. Information as to the desired frequency was not provided by respondents.

Table 16: Ranking of Top Subjects or Issue Areas for CMA Website #002

Subject or Issue Area For Program or Resource	Percent of Respondents Ranking Each Information Item				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Population Data (Census and Other)	25%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Housing	-----	-----	25%	-----	-----
Education	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Youth Concerns	-----	25%	-----	25%	-----
Employment-Unemployment	50%	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cultural Development	25%	-----	50%	-----	-----
Health and Health Care	-----	-----	-----	50%	-----
Voting and Voter Education	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Crime and Criminal Justice	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jobs, Wages and Income	-----	50%	25%	-----	-----
Aging and Retirement	-----	-----	-----	-----	50%
Poverty	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Violence	-----	25%	-----	-----	-----
Economic Development	-----	-----	-----	25%	-----
Business Creation and Growth	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other Issue (Not Specified)	-----	-----	-----	-----	50%

Table 16 indicates that respondents in the Trident Region desire for the CMA staff to provide data, program and resource information in a number of areas. A look at the top five ranked issue or subject area(s) indicate that:

1. Employment and unemployment were ranked first by 50% of respondents.
2. Ranked second was information about Jobs, Wages and Income by 50% of respondents.

3. The issue ranked third was Cultural Development with 50% of respondents.
4. Health and Health Care ranked fourth with 50% of respondents.
5. Aging and Retirement information ranked fifth among 50% of respondents along with “Other Issues”. Respondents did not state with those issues were.

This section also sought to collect information from Native Americans on monthly activities, cultural events in the region, the location of those events, and where possible a listing of the top three events were occurring on a monthly basis. This information would assist staff and community leaders in planning and promotion of events and meetings throughout the year.

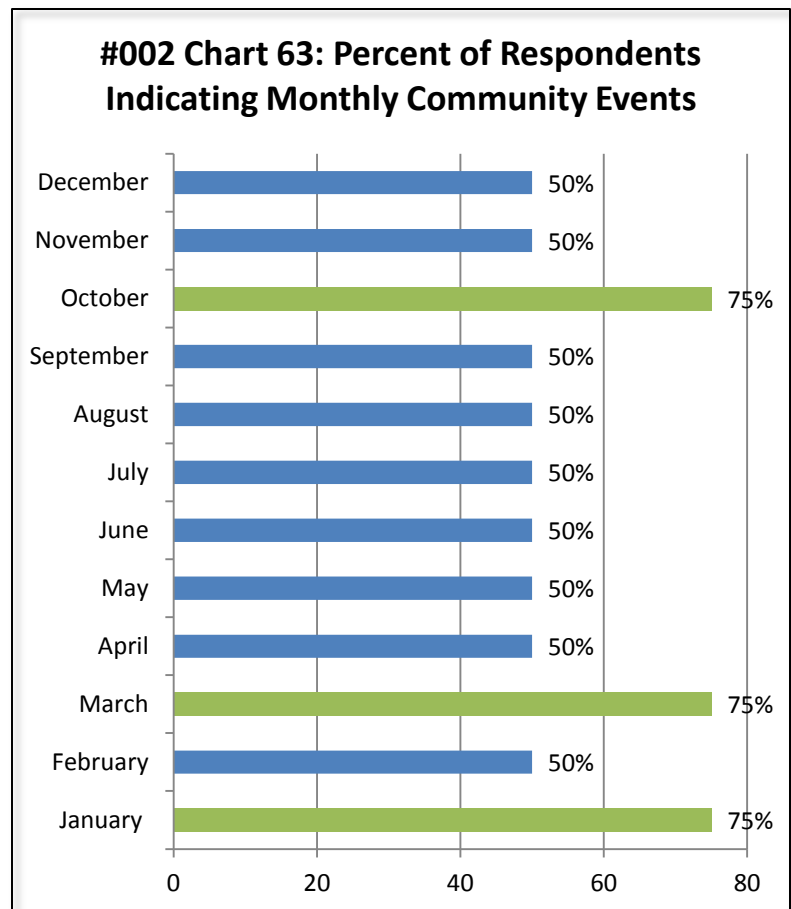
Chart 63 provides information on the percentage of respondents indicating community events by the months events take place. An examination of Chart 63 reveals, that at the time of the administration of the NACNAS in the Trident Region, respondents indicated events occurred monthly. Specifically:

- 75% of respondents indicated that the months of January, March and October were time periods where various tribal entities in the Trident Region come together for cultural functions.
- 50% of respondents indicated that various Native American events or meetings occurred during each of the remaining months.

Charts 64 and 65 provide information on respectively:

- The cities in South Carolina and the number of cultural events held for/by Native American (Chart 64).
- The types of events that were held during the calendar year (Chart 65).

Chart 64 indicates that during the time of the administration of the



NACNAS for the Trident Region, that respondent individuals and their families attended cultural event in a minimum of four cities and towns in the Region: Charleston, St. George, Ladson, Cottageville and Ridgeville SC. Each of these cities and towns are geographically located in the Trident Region. Chart 64 also indicates that respondents also participated in one or more monthly events in Columbia, SC.

Chart 65 provides information on the name (or type) of the event held in each of the five cities and towns listed in Chart 64. Chart 65 reveals the following events were held:

- Keepers of the Word Events (8 Times);
- Pow Wow's (2 Times); and
- Big Green Corn, Little Green Corn, Indian Ball Game and American Indian Scouting Association (AISA) events (1 time each).
- Other events listed included: a NAC Retreat(1 respondent), Harvest Buck (1 respondent) and other Keepers of the Word events (2 respondents).

